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BY JAMES G. HASSON,

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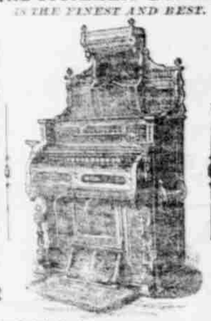
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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
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ACHE
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Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.
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"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effects."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.
"I suffered from
Nervous Prostration,
with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.
Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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THANKSGIVING.

In the Days of Auld Lang Syne.

In one of the old volumes of The Spectator the French are said to speak of the "gloomy month of November, when the people of England hang and drown themselves."

Not so did the children think of this much maligned month in the early days of our American Independence! That day was one of glorious rides in the woods, which were still carpeted with rich-tinted autumn leaves, and of merry nutting excursions, for nuts were always associated with the thoughts of Thanksgiving!

Long before the holidays the parents began a series of grave consultations about their guests and the table.

"Now, boys," the father would say, "it's time that the old king gobbler was separated from those to be kept over. Take good care of him. Give him warm Indian mush for breakfast these cold mornings, with a little red pepper in it. Give him all the corn he can eat. Perhaps Ma will find you some refuse rice, which you can boil for him. We must have the old fellow fat for Thanksgiving, you know."

"Oh, Thanksgiving is coming! Thanksgiving is coming! Goody! goody!" shout the little ones, clapping their hands and dancing about in high glee.

"Ma" quiets the confusion by gently saying,—

"Why, Pa! don't you think we should have two of the largest turkeys fattened? Grandpa and grandma and uncle and aunt, with perhaps some of their young folks, are coming, you know. Do you think one will be enough?"

"Well, I guess ma is 'bout right. Shut up the next best, boys. How many chickens and ducks will you want? May as well shut up now all that you need with those fattening for market."

POULTRY AND BARTER.

As the day drew near a division of labor was talked over, and the work for each person, and the time to be devoted to it, decided upon. School duties must not be neglected; but work for so great an event as a New England Thanksgiving Dinner, could fill many spare hours, at early morning, and in the long winter evenings, without infringing on the lesson for the next day.

The hogs, poultry and eggs—not needed in the family—and choice fruit and vegetables, found ready sales, in Providence or Boston, forty or fifty miles distant. These must furnish the luxuries for that great day, as also the groceries for the table. So the hogs were killed and left to cool one night and day; the boys "took turns" in picking geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens, sometimes working all night—in an out-house—with a good fire under the "kettle set," which latter was filled with water, kept at boiling heat, for the occasion.

On the evening before market-day, the hogs, poultry, eggs and other produce were packed in a huge baggage-wagon. After a substantial supper, the father started on his afternoon's journey—not without glance of light from the lantern. Surely her husband would not have left the barn open like that? Surely if he were there, she should hear him. "Oh Henry!" she cried. Don't try to scare me, dear! for indeed I must so—

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There she paused, struck dumb with terror. Jack had taken a step forward, and her foot had struck something soft and heavy that lay on the barn floor. She guessed what it was her foot had touched. She did not utter his name now. She knelt down and felt about. The first thing she touched was a cold, limp hand. Then felt upward, and touched a cold face. She gathered it up to her breast. Dark as it was she knew well enough that it was the head that had rested there so often, her hand went through his curls and a moan escaped her. "Dead," she sobbed, "dead, dead!" And then her voice came back in a wail that sang out upon the night-air and brought from the kitchen Mollie, and Bill, "the help."

Bill, a great, stalwart fellow, lifted the master in his arms and carried him into the kitchen. How Susan French got back into the house she never knew, but was she left by the settee and wondered whether, with all those babies up stairs, it was right for her to pray to die too, hope came back to her in a word from Bill.

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Then it seemed to the poor woman as if heaven had opened its gates and given her a glimpse of glory. She bent over him as he lay on a feather bed, and heard the feet of the horses' hoofs over the hard road, on the highway leading town-ward. How long would it be before the doctor came? Meanwhile, she bathed the poor bleeding head, while little chaff-o'-the-wind Mollie, And at last she saw that he lived. His eyes opened, but when she spoke to him, he answered her only with groans. The door opened, and—thank Heaven!—the doctor! but, worse than that, Bill, with horror in his eyes, and a hand pointing over his shoulder toward the red glare that flashed up toward the sky. The barn was on fire; and while the poor wife within the shuttered room had one thought only, "Will he live better than the world beside, live or die?" despite the fruitless aid that came too late, though it saved the house, barn and stable, hay and cattle, were licked up by the devouring flames. And all the efforts of the neighbors only availed to save the little homestead and one cow.

"A poor Thanksgiving for Mrs. French," said many a kindly matron as she heard the news next morning. Yet Susan French was at that very hour thanking God, as the doctor went away, he said: "Keep up your heart, Susan—keep up your heart. We'll get him through yet. You'll not be a widow this time."

He would live, and what did she care for barn or stock. Let all go, so that she had him. Before there was a weary time before her—days of fever and delirium, days of weak misery, when the strong man had become like a fretful child. Susan's cheeks grew thin, and her hands began to show their bones. Often she wondered whether she could keep on for [illegible] much longer, but she did; and after three months Jack almost [illegible] got about again, gaunt and sallow, and was enough himself to make it necessary that he should be told what had happened.

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She came across the room and took his hands. "Darling," she said, "have patience. Your pocket-book has not been found. I thought you might remember where——"

"I always wore it in my vest," he said, "you know that. I kept my coupon bonds in it. I kept all I had about me. There were six hundred dollars in money too, and receipts I dare not lose, for they are signed by rascals. Susan ever——" of retrieving my losses is gone, gone forever. I suppose I was robbed as I lay senseless, and I thought my own person better and safer than my bank. Look at me now, a miserable, shaking shadow, that a child could master."

"But you'll get strong again," said Susan, "and we've the house and the land. But Henry was too weak to feel any hope or courage. He took to his bed again, and lay there when it was time for a farmer to be busy.

However, he did not die, and there was another Thanksgiving. Susan had not had time to be ill. She dared not. What she could do, she had done. But a farm needs a master. If they raised enough for food that year, that was all they could do. And it was a poor year. No fruit to speak of; vegetables small and mean, and corn a disappointment.

Mortgage, one of French's creditors

Without haste or confusion, the meats and vegetables were removed. The plum and Indian puddings were set before the host—before the mistress. Afterwards came pies of every variety—mince, pumpkin, apple, custard and cranberry, with plates of home-made cheese. These bounties distributed, next came tea and coffee,—the latter a luxury not in daily use, but only on state occasions. Sometimes "rye coffee" was substituted. Apples, pears, walnuts and chestnuts were now placed within reach of all.

From the dining-room now, all adjourn to the parlor for the crowning honors of the feast. Tall and dignified the father stands by a table, on which is a punch-bowl filled with "lemon punch," surrounded by tiny wine-glasses, which he proceeds to fill, with a merry twinkle in the eye and a grave bow.

He puts the first glass to his own lips with,—

"Here's health, happiness and long life to all, and many returns of this happy day, if it be God's will."

A glass is then handed to each one. When all had tasted, the children spring forward to get the first kiss "all round," which was the finale of this time-honored ceremony.

EVENING GAMES.

After supper, with nuts, apples, pears and cider on the table for any who wished, the children begin their plays—"odd or even," "hull gull," "blind man's buff," "hunt the slipper," etc., while the elder ones—who are not obliged to return to their homes that night—look on, well pleased with the enjoyments of the young ones, and sometimes taking part in the games themselves.

Such was the New England Thanksgiving Day of many years ago. Who can wonder that the day as our children know it seems tame and commonplace in comparison?

THE ONLY PUMPKIN.

A Thanksgiving Story by CLARA MERWIN.

It was on Thanksgiving night, after all the friends and relatives who had spent a merry evening at his house, had taken themselves away with loud laughter and invitations to "come over soon," shouted out of the darkness as the wagon rolled away—after the children had been sent to bed, and while his wife was still putting away the silver and table-linen—that Farmer French went out alone, with a lantern swinging in his hand, to take a last look at the stable and cow-house, and make sure that the great barn-door was properly fastened.

He should have returned in ten minutes, but twenty passed, and his wife, who stood looking at the clock, asked herself in surprise, what Henry could have found to do? And when ten more followed without bringing him, she grew alarmed, and tossing a shawl over her head, went to the barn, calling: "Henry! Henry!" There was no answer. "Henry!" she called again, her voice taking on that shrill tone which fright brings with it. "Henry! Where are you?" She stood by the barn-door now, and it was wide open, and within all was silent and dark. Where was Henry? Not a sound, not a glimmer of light from the lantern. Surely her husband would not have left the barn open like that? Surely if he were there, she should hear him. "Oh Henry!" she cried. Don't try to scare me, dear! for indeed I must so—

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Mortgage, one of French's creditors

A [illegible] and through the farmer swore to having paid his debt, there was no receipt to be found, and a mortgage of the land was the consequence. Often the discouraged man declared that he wished the thief had also murdered him. But Susan French kept her courage up, and now that her husband was fairly on his feet, would have been perfectly happy, could she have made him so.

And thus Thanksgiving came about again, and friends shook their heads once more, and said: "Poor Mrs. French would have a different Thanksgiving from what she'd been used to." And many invitations were sent to those who had entertained so freely, while they could; but Henry would have none of them, and, to tell the truth, little foes were out, and little dresses were not fresh and holiday-like.

"We'll keep Thanksgiving at home," said Susan French.

"Thanksgiving!" said Henry, sadly. "Well, it won't be much of a one, and I can't say I feel thankful much either."

"And then there ain't any punkens," said little Lilly, "and no turkeys."

"There is a pumpkin," said the mother, triumphantly—"a good one—I've kept watch over it. It's all right. And, I think roast pork with apple sauce as good as turkey. We have got two barrels of apples. I shall keep Thanksgiving. I wouldn't miss it, and, Henry, you go to church and take John, and I'll get dinner for you—I and Lilly and Susie."

"Church!" said Henry French.

"Yes, church," said his wife. And she had her way. And now, having tidied the house, she went out doors to look for eggs. But her search was not as successful as usual. Speckled grey had taken to hiding her eggs, and according to calculations there must be three or four somewhere. At last Susan heard a cackle, and looking, espied speckled grey's head protruding from the ruins of the barn. Beams and boards had so fallen as to make a lodging-place for speckle, and thither she was wending her way. Susan followed her. She could see, by crouching low, the great white pearls that where to make her one pumpkin pie richer. She put in her hand and drew them forth—four—five—and then—What was that lying there—that blackened thing. Was it—yes, it was a soft, flat pocket-book—the pocket-book in which Henry French had carried his wealth about his person. Susan drew it out, and trembling, looked at it. It was wrapped and melted, but somehow only on the outside. As she tore it open she saw that within was discolored, but not burnt. Their little fortune was safe; there was hope and courage for Henry now. Susan got back into the kitchen and flung herself upon her knees, and wept and prayed together and grew strong again.

"I smell fire," said little John, hurrying in after church. "Ain't it good though. Pa, dinner is ready."

"And I'm ready for it," said the farmer. "How bright you all look, girls. What is it, the long pumpkin?" He spoke blithely as he uttered the last words and drew his chair to the table. There stood the pork, the potatoes, the great golden pie, a dish of

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apple-sauce, and another—covered.

"What's that?" asked little John.

"Oh, John!" cried Susie.

"Hush!" said Lilly.

"Will you give thanks, Henry!" said his wife.

"I suppose I ought," said Henry. "We've got a house over us this year. Next, perhaps,—no matter." He bent his head, and uttered a few words of thanksgiving, thinking of all that a disappointed man does think even then. Then he leaned back in his chair.

"Take the cover off the little dish, Pa," cried Lilly.

"Why, what is in the little dish?" asked Henry. "Why do you all look so?"

Mrs. French reached across and lifted the lid; and Henry knew.

Everything was safe—the common bonds, the money, the receipts—that of the wicked creditor included. In contrast with his state yesterday Henry felt himself a rich man, and he had the opportunity of starting fair and even with the world again, at least.

Susan was not the only one down whose cheeks tears ran that day—tears of joy and thankfulness.

And it all came about, says Henry to-day, because my Susan kept up her heart so well; was thankful to Heaven for all its mercies, and made the best she could of our "only pumpkin."

OPINIONS ABOUT INSECTS.

Some of Them Superstitious and All of Them Interesting.

The Koran says all flies shall perish save one, the bee fly.

It is regarded as a death warning in Germany to hear a cricket's cry.

The Tupuya Indians in South America say the devil assumes the form of a fly.

Rats, in some parts of our own country, expected to follow unusually loud chirping of crickets.

Flies are sometimes regarded as furnishing prognostications in the weather, and even as to other events.

Spaniards, in the sixteenth century, believed that spiders indicated gold, where they were found in abundance.

Although a sacred insect among the Egyptians, the beetle receives but little notice in folk lore. It is unlucky in England to kill one.

In Germany it is said to indicate good luck to have a spider spring his web downwards towards you, but bad luck when he rises towards you.

The grasshopper is a sufficiently unwelcome visitant of himself in this country, but in Germany his presence is further said to announce strange guests.

A Welsh tradition says bees came from Paradise, leaving the garden when man fell, but with God's blessing, so that wax is necessary in the celebration of the mass.

The ancients generally maintained that there was a close connection between bees and the soul. Porphyry speaks of "those souls which the ancients called bees."

It is said that upon the back of the seven year locust there sometimes appear marks like a letter of the alphabet. When this looks like a W it is thought that war is imminent.

German tribes regard stag beetles as diabolic, and all beetles are detested in Ireland, more especially a bronze variety known as the "devil's coachman." It is also believed that to see a beetle will bring on a rainstorm the next day.

There are said to be no spiders in Ireland, nor will spiders spin their web in an Irish oak nor on a cedar roof. A spider is said to have saved Mohammed from his pursuers by spinning its web across a cave where he sought refuge. The same is said of David in the Cave of Adullam.

Don't Be a Clam!

"Laura," exclaimed the youth, as he laid his arm timidly on the back of her chair, "now that you have promised to be mine, it surely does not seem like asking too much, if I—"

"Well, George?"

George took her hand in his, swallowed once or twice spasmodically, and proceeded:

"As your affianced husband, Laura, whom you will some day promise in the sight of high heaven to love, honor, and —es—cherish, you will not think me presuming, dearest, I hope, if—if—"

"Well, George?"

"—If I venture to claim the privilege of a k—of a kiss?"

The lovely maiden laid her head trustingly on the young man's shoulder, a tender light shone in her dreamy eyes, and her fragrant breath swept the cheek of the rapturous lover as she softly murmured:

"George, don't be a clam!"—Chicago Tribune.

Thanksgiving, Then and Now.

Many of the States formerly regarded New England's Thanksgiving with feelings akin to those which move the stiff Highlander to sniff at "the little government Sunday, that they call the Fast."

But time and the appropriateness of the custom have worked the day into general observance, so that now in almost all the States, the day is not only observed, but the preceding week bristles with preparations to honor the Nation's Harvest Home.

"Thanksgiving" originated in the pious sentiment that to the Lord of the Harvest were due the public thanks of the harvesters. The Pilgrims of Plymouth began it. Prompted by their sympathy with the Jewish "Feast of Harvest," and by the fitness of things, they set apart a day on which to rejoice together, "before the Lord," for the yield of "twenty acres of Indian corn" and "six acres of barley and pease."

In the spring of 1621, "when the leaves of the white oak were as big as the ear of a mouse"—that being the Indian season for planting—they "set" the corn and sowed the barley and peas.

"Squanto," the friendly Indian who had been kidnapped by lawless Englishmen, showed them "how to set, fish-dress and tend" the corn.

So thoroughly did they manure the ground with herrings, that their old chronicler writes: "God be praised, we had a good increase of Indian corn, and our barley indifferent good; but our pease not worth gathering, for we feared they were too late sown."

It was one year after the Pilgrims had sighted from the deck of the Mayflower the sands of Cape Cod. "Our harvest being gotten in," writes the chronicler, "the Governor [Bradford] sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors."

Thus began New England's Thanksgiving —a Harvest Home, celebrated when seven log huts housed the founders.

Nine years after, the Puritans of the Massachusetts Colony observed their first Thanksgiving. It commemorated the arrival of the provision ship which saved the people from starvation.

Gov. Winthrop, seeing that the supply of food was likely to run short, had sent the ship Lyon to England for a load of provisions. Storms and contrary winds detained the ship so long that the people of Boston were forced to live on clams, muscles, ground nuts and acorns.

They became discontented and murmured. A day of Fasting and Prayer was appointed. Winthrop had put his last batch of bread in the oven, and was distributing his last handful of meal to a poor man.

Suddenly some one saw a ship and the mouth of the harbor. The half-starved people flocked to the beach. The good ship Lyon dropped her anchor, and her

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cargo of provisions was distributed according to each man's necessities. The day of Fasting was changed into a day of Thanksgiving.

The festival met the social wants of our plain, but precise, ancestors. They had but little time for merry-making, and they regarded Christmas because to them it was associated with superstitious notions and unseemly practices. But some festival was needed to interrupt the monotonous toil of the year and give expression to their social and pious feelings.

Thanksgiving struck its roots deeply in New England's soil, because it symbolized both the Godward and the manward side of the people's life. It expressed thankfulness to the Bountiful Giver; it extended hospitality and charity to man.

Associated with the ingathering of harvests and families, it became the climax of New England's social life; the crisis of its feasting, its day of "holy convocation."

Now, as when first set apart from the days of the year, it is both a domestic and a religious festival. It is the day that brings back children and children's children to the old home. Its point of attraction is the family, that vital unit and subtle nexus, whose spiritual gravitation moulds a tear, preserves the man and guides a nation.

Thanksgiving compacts together those old homes, "new Jerusalems" are they, scattered throughout the land. Beneath the family roof-tree pleasant memories are revived and old vows renewed. Children's children become sensitive to the family ties, and glow with the Old-World sentiment. There the tired heart rests, the disconsolate are exhilarated, and the past, with its sacred moulding associations, becomes the present.

Thousands will go out from this Harvest Home with hearts pulsating to a mother's touch, determined that their life shall grow into a harvest of noble deeds and holy charities. The Jewish Feast of Harvest was a time of dedication. All through the land the people, swayed by the generous gifts of the earth, dedicated the harvest with thanksgiving, and themselves with prayer and holy vows, to Him who openeth His hand and filleth all with good.

AN ANECDOTE OF GREELEY.

How the Fine Old Man Started on a Patriotic Rampage.

Horace Greeley, as is well known, was a very pronounced non-resistant, yet he was one of the most pugnacious men in the world.

A curious instance of this incongruous temperament and its result came under the writer's observation on one occasion, occasioning him some surprise.

It was the general opinion that the old fellow was a coward at heart, and made use of his non-resistant professions as a screen to protect himself from personal injury at the hands of an opponent.

It was a Sunday morning in New York at the very commencement of the war, just after the great Bull Run scare, and the Government authorities at Washington were frantically calling for troops. The Metropolitan Hotel, of New York, then the great up-town exchange, was filled by a motley crowd, drinking, smoking and discussing the situation of beleaguered Washington.

Among the crowd were several army officers in full uniform, smoking their cigars and criticising Lincoln as commander-in-chief in a sneering way, when a commotion occurred in the doorway, and Greeley, with his old felt hat on the back of his head, rushed through the crowd and up to the group of officers and addressed them somewhat after this style:

"Why are you loafing about here, you miserable cowards? Why are you not reporting yourselves at Washington? This is a resort for skulkers. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?"

The biggest fellow of the group was terribly angry, and lifting his heavy sword, he thundered out:

"Repeat those words, old man, and I'll split your skull!"

Greeley threw off the old felt hat, exclaiming:

"Strike as soon as you please; I repeat what I have already said."

Every one present expected that the old man would be cut down; instead, the fellow turned on his heel, saying:

"Come away, boys, I won't strike the d——d lunatic."

Greeley gave them one contemptuous look, and took his departure.

Tit for Tat.

Dudely Canesucker (who is not as big a fool as he looks)—"Did you, an, give my card to Mith Bondelipper?"

Servant—"Yes, sir."

Dudely—"What did she thay?"

Servant—"She told me to tell you, sir, that she was sorry that she was not in."

Dudely—"Ah, indeed! Please tell your mithtress that I said I watn glad I didn't call."—Mocking Bird.

ANGLO-JEWISH NAMES.

The Meanings of Cowan, Hart, Lion, Sachs, Brown, Wolf, Fisher, Etc.

It is not quite correct to say that Jews ever change their original names. In the synagogues they bear throughout their lives the Hebrew names—in the traditional Oriental form of So-and-so son of So-and-so—given to them shortly after their birth.

The instability of the names by which they are known to the world is due to the fact that originally, like all Oriental peoples, they had no family names, and that wherever they have congregated very closely together the secular use of the traditional genealogical forms has been tenaciously preserved. In some countries, such as Germany and Austria, special legislation has been found necessary to compel them to adopt fixed surnames.

As, at different times, they have come into closer contact with the Gentile world, they have themselves seen the necessity of surnames; and it is not surprising, if, under these circumstances, some of them should have chosen the most sonorous and distinguished they could find.

The foreign surnames and place names preserved by the Jews of England form a small epitome of the history of the Israelitish dispersion. Side by side with the Hebrew Abraham are the Egyptian Moses, and the English Mordaunt, the Greek Alexander and Margolies, the Latin Marcus, and the Arabic Mocatta.

Those derived from mediæval house signs are Rothschild, Adler, Ganz, Schiff, Strauss, Silberkron, etc.

Some of the occupation names are interesting. Rophe is Hebrew for physician, and Rappoport is a corruption of Rophe d' Oporto; Jalfon is Hebrew for money changer, and Mocatta is Arabic for mason.

More strictly Anglo-Jewish are the natural assimilations of Hebrew and Jewish names to English forms. Thus Coleman is a corruption of Kalman, which is an abbreviation of Kelonymos, the Greek translation of the Hebrew *Shem Tob* (Good Name).

Bonny is derived through Bondi, from a Latin translation of *Yom Tob* (Good Day).

Phillips comes from the Hebrew Uri or Meier, both meaning "light," through the Greek equivalent Phœbus and its German-Polish diminutive Phœbul.

Saville is a more natural corruption of Samuel than is generally imagined, seeing that in Germany the Scriptural name has been shortened into Satvel, and in England we have the authority of Mr. Weller, senior, to spell it with a "we."

Freeman is from the German Friedmann, a translation and apocopation of Shalom ben Menachem.

Hayman is derived through Hyman and Hyan from the Hebrew Haim (life). Jessel is from Echeskel, the Hebrew pronunciation of Ezekiel.

Yates is from Goetz, an abbreviation of Gottschalk, which in Low German means "God's servant," and is a literal translation of Eljakim.

Among simpler changes are Cowan—Cohen, Lewin—Levi, Victor—Avigdor, Archer—Asher, Jesop—Joseph, and Soman and Sowman—Solomon.

Curious instances of misdirected translations are afforded by the names Marchant and Chapman, both of which are Anglicizations of the German Kaufmann or Handelsmann. Originally, however, neither of these names meant "merchant" among the Teutonic Jews.

Kaufmann is a corruption of Koppelman, of which the first two syllables are a German diminutive of Jacob and the third an abbreviation of Menachem, the whole being a contraction of Jacob ben Menachem.

Handelsmann has a similar history, being derived from Elchanon ben Menachem, through Handl, a recognized German diminutive of Elchanon.

In the same way Seligman is a contraction of Selig ben Menachem, and Felberman a corrupted contraction of Phœbus (Uri) ben Menachem.

Katz, which one of these days will perhaps be Anglicized into Cat, is derived from the initials of *Kohen Tzedek* (priest of righteousness). Sebatz, which in Hungary has actually been translated into Kinez, the Magyar for "treasure," is from Schliach Tzibur (Messenger of the Congregation); Bab

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 14, 1888.

THE Civil Service rules have been extended to include the railway mail service. About 8,000 persons will be affected.

THE Vesuvius, the Government's new dynamite cruiser, was officially tested in the Delaware Bay Saturday. She went at the rate of 20½ knots an hour, while the contract only called for 20 knots.

TICKETS for the inaugural ball at Washington will cost $5, the same as usual. Nearly $50,000 has been subscribed to the inaugural fund and 14,000 persons have so far announced that they will participate.

IT is said that the inter State commerce commission at Chicago has already found evidence enough to convict every Western road of wholesale violation of the inter-State law in the matter of cutting rates.

THE Pittsburg *Times* in its Saturday's issue, pulishes a list of over 1,300 applicants for the positions of postmaster in the western part of this State and Ohio. It is gratifying to know that when the 4th of March comes there will be plenty of patriots to serve the people.

THE Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis, after indicting seven or eight of the minor election frauds, adjourned Saturday until December 17. Many witnesses are thought to have been examined in the Dudley case, but no decision was arrived at as to whether he would finally be indicted.

THE river and harbor appropriation bill was completed on Monday and the committee will probably report it to the House this week. It is the intention of the committee on rivers and harbors to call the bill up for action by the House at an early day in order to secure its passage before the holidays. The bill appropriates an aggregate amount of about $11,500,000.

NEWS from the North Carolina Courts indicates that while negro votes may have been suppressed in that State, the work of intimidation was accomplished by Republican negroes, who threatened and proscribed those of their race who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket. The cases of alleged intimidation brought before the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh are all of this description.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs Tuesday ordered a favorable report to be made on a bill to place General John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army as a Major General. A favorable report was also ordered on the bill for the establishment of a museum in the city of Washington for the collection and preservation of army and navy trophies, relics and curiosities.

THE Presidential Electors of each State will meet at the State Capitols January 14 1889, and cast their votes for President and Vice President. Under the old law they met for that purpose December 6. The returns of the electoral vote are opened and counted the second Wednesday in February, by the President of the Senate, in the presence of both houses of Congress. Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is President of the Senate.

EVEN the admission of the two Dakotas Montana and Washington, and supposing they should go Republican in 1892, need not alarm Democrats. They will have but 13 electoral votes, making 414 in all, or 208 necessary, and that is 11 less than Cleveland had in 1888. It is only in the United States Senate where eight new Senators will appear that it will hurt. And these four new States, with a joint population of 700,000 will have as much influence in the Senate as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, with a population of seventeen millions.

THE United States Steamers Galena and Yantic, sailed from New York today (Thursday) for Hayti, to enforce the demand of our government for the release of the American merchantship Hayti Republic, which was unjustly seized and is now held by one of the factions that is now struggling for the control of affairs in that island. It is not expected that there will be much opposition made to the demand, on the arrival of our vessels, as Haytian has but two gun boats in her navy and could not successfully withstand an attack from our vessels.

THE Democratic Senators says the New York *World* present a solid front in opposition to the Republican bill to increase the duties of the war tariff in the interest of trusts and monopolies.

This is an encouraging sign. It means a renewal of the contest for tax reduction through tariff reform. It means that the Democratic party is still united upon the sound principle which suffered defeat through stupid blunders and scandalous bribery in the late campaign.

This is no time for throwing cold water upon a party which emerged over five millions strong from a brief submerging in a vagrant tidal wave. Still less is it an occasion for renewing the silly plea of looting camp followers that the great Democratic host should conceal its principles in the hope of recovering the postoffices. It is a time for courageous and united action in support of the policy which so nearly triumphed in the late election and which will surely succeed in the next trial.

Let the Democrats in Congress stand firmly against attempts on one side to squander the surplus and on the other to reduce the revenue by increasing taxes.

WHEN the harvests of this year were gathered says the Philadelphia *Record*, there was gratifying promise of a considerable increase of the country's export trade. With abundant crops at home and short crops in Europe, nothing was more natural than to anticipate an increased foreign demand for American products at remunerative prices. But those who made this reasonable calculation left out of their reckoning the desperate operations of the gamblers in the Chicago wheat pit. The attempt to force up the prices and compel European consumers to pay exorbitantly for their bread has once more demonstrated that the control of the world's wheat supplies no longer belongs to this country. Instead of paying "Old Hutch" and his confederates their exorbitant prices, the consumers of Europe have supplied their wants from the granaries of Russia, Hungary, India, Australia and the Argentine Republic.

The results of this movement are seen in a decline not only of American exports of wheat but of provisions generally, in a season when our merchants had reason to anticipate a strong foreign demand for the country's surplus products. As these products increase with the widening of the country's agricultural domain, so much more pressing becomes the necessity of making outlets for the surplus in the markets of the world.

THE Indianapolis *Journal*, President-Harrison's home organ, has this bit of chilling advice to the Republican patriots who are anxious to be in the front after the 4th of March next, for their share of the official spoils:

"Official changes and appointments will come, of course, and in due time; but there are limitations to the work, both legal and personal, which cannot be disregarded, and we don't think it will be advantageous for those who attempt it. From what we know of General Harrison, we are quite sure he will not be drawn or forced in this matter beyond his convictions of duty, and that the office seekers who attempt to crowd him will not profit by it. We are strongly inclined to believe that in the next administration those who are the most clamorous for office will not be the first to be recognized. Their very forwardness and anxiety will be apt to overshadow their real claims or merits. At all events, it will be gratifying to see Republicans maintain a dignified self-control in this matter and leave the new President to discharge his duties with some degree of freedom and independence."

THE Philadelphia *Record* publishes the following Washington dispatch of December 7. President Cleveland in Speaking with a friend regarding the result of the Presidential election, is reported as having said: "Tariff reform must win, because it is right. Selfish interests cannot much longer deceive the people. The attack upon these interests by the Mills bill, and the Democratic policy, of which it was the exponent, raised an enormous fund for use in the recent election. The monopolists has also the plausible side of the argument, and this doubtless had its effect among certain elements of our people in this great contest. The farmers, particularly and curiously, seemed more affected by it than the workingmen in the manufacturing centers. These last had been thinking of the question and debating it among themselves long before it became so prominent in this political contest. The education of the farmers in the same direction will now be rapid. If the Republican leaders are able to maintain their policy as announced in the Chicago platform and in the Senate Tariff bill, the defeat of their party in 1892 is inevitable.

THE Senate Tariff bill says the New York *Times*, goes on swimmingly according to the programme laid out by the Republican leaders. Little really effective opposition is looked for from any of the Senators on that side. The bill is regarded as having been in the nature of an offer to the trusts and combinations to secure their aid in the election. That aid having been given in gold cash, the terms of the bargain require that the Republicans shall do all they can to pass the bill. When it comes to the House every effort will be made to get, as Mr. McKinley says, "enough good Democrats" to vote for it to secure its passage. That any Democrat should be "good" enough to help pay Republican debts to the monopolists who bought the election of Mr. Harrison is not probable. But if that were possible the passage of this iniquitous bill by both Houses of Congress would not necessarily make it a law.

A CONFERENCE of Democratic Senators was held at Washington on Tuesday evening, at which the Senate substitute for the Mills bill was under consideration. The conference was called to learn whether or not any Senator had any suggestion to make of a change in the manner of treating the measure heretofore pursued in the Senate, but there was none. It was unanimously determined to make no factious opposition to the bill, and let it take its regular course. The views of the Democratic Senators will, however, be made known as each paragraph is read, and amendments which are deemed necessary and just will be offered. There was a full attendance of Senators at the conference.

THE Panama Canal Company is on the verge of bankruptcy and there appears to be no hope that the company can weather the approaching financial crisis. Its affairs are in bad shape and when its financial obligations become due, it will in all likelihood go to pieces. M. de Lesseps, the engineer of the enterprise, has a scheme to save the project by making it an international one and inviting England, America and other nations to contribute to the enterprise in the ratio of their tonnage, with an equivilent share in the control of the canal, but the proposals can only be heard diplomatically and there is not much prospect of his scheme being adopted.

ALTHOUGH Harrison is elected President, Cleveland had a majority of the popular vote of nearly 100,000.

Our National Humiliation.

The skeleton in Uncle Sam's closet, of which all the world has a view, is the decay of our mercantile marine, so far as regards the foreign carrying trade. The coastwise trade is absolutely secured American vessels by the prohibition of foreign shipping engaging in it. But our foreign carrying trade is open to the competition of the world. Some figures in the treasury report of Secretary Fairchild on this subject are interesting, but decidedly humiliating to our national pride, especially when we recall the times a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew carried American commerce and enterprise to the uttermost parts of the earth, and dotted the seas with the stars and stripes. Hearken to the eloquence of figures.

Going back a little over 30 years we find that in 1856 in round numbers our total foreign commerce, imports and exports, was $641,600,000, of which $482,250 000 was carried in American vessels and $159 350,000 was in foreign vessels.

Over *seventy-five* per cent. was carried in American vessels.

In 1888 our foreign commerce had increased to $1,365,000,000, or more than double since 1856. But of this immense aggregate only $190,800 000 was carried in American vessels, considerably less than one-half the amount carried in 1856, while the amount on foreign vessels was $1,420,000 000 in 1888 against $159,350,000 in 1856.

In 1856, 75 per cent. was carried in American vessels and 25 in foreign. In 1888, the aggregate of our foreign commerce having more than doubled, but 13½ per cent. was in American vessels and 86½ in foreign.

The porportion in American vessels in 1888 was the smallest on record, while the aggregate of our foreign carrying trade, stated in values, was only exceeded by the four years ending in 1883, a period when our grain and provision exports realized such an enormous volume. Of the 13½ per cent. last year of our share of our own trade, one-half was carried in steam vessels.

Even in war times, when the Confederate Alabamas were raiding the seas, the porportion of our foreign trade in American vessels ranged from 50 per cent. in 1862 to 27 per cent. in 1865. After the war there was a recovery until 1871, when a decline set in, which has steadily continued, so that our proportion has dwindled from 31 per cent. in that year to 13½ in 1888.

The profits on our foreign carrying trade are estimated at a hundred millions of dollars, of which American shippers get $13,500,000, and foreign shippers $86,500,000. Then the shame of the situation. Our flag has virtually disappeared from the ocean.

Not entirely but very largely this humiliating decline in the world's greatest field of enterprise is due to our tariff policy, and to the doctrine of protection, run to the ridiculous extreme of the absolute prohibition of the purchase of foreign vessels for our own trade by American shippers. The Chinese wall doctrine finds in our foreign commerce its full fruition. We neither build ships for the trade or permit our shippers to buy vessels abroad. There is nothing like standing by a principle if it does burn your house down. That is what our people are doing.

Germany adopted a very different principle when its commerce began to expand with the creation of the German empire at the time of the Franco German war. It said to its shippers, buy vessels where you can buy them cheapest, and sail them under the protection of the imperial flag. Iron and steel steamers built on the Clyde for the German companies soon commenced to divide with Great Brittain and France the carrying trade of the world; and this, in turn, has stimulated ship building on the German coast. Germany is a protectionist country, but it does not stand by the principle to the extreme of folly to which the American protectionist is devoted.

We only know one thing to compare with this in economic idiocy. That is taxing our manufacturers on raw materials not produced or insufficiently produced in this country, thus blocking manufacturing enterprise and opening our markets to the foreign manufactured product, which we could turn out from our workshops, if our producers were put on an equality with those of England, Germany, France and Belgium, as to the raw material. That is the wool question in a nutshell.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Dudley's Dynamite.

The Federal grand jury at Indianapolis has the case of Treasurer Dudley, of the National Republican Committee, under consideration, and it is quite probable that an indictment will be found against him for his plot to corrupt Indiana "floaters in blocks of five." A warrant was issued for his arrest two days after the publication of his now famous letter, but as he has not returned to Indiana of course the warrant has not been served. If indicted by a United States grand jury staying away will not avail him, unless he goes abroad, as the process of the Federal courts can be served anywhere in the United States.

In view of his probable indictment, Mr. Dudley has decided to threaten a little. He recently told Ex-Senator McDonald that he had some dynamite in his pocket ready for use in case it was needed. If this means anything it means that Mr. Dudley proposes to make reprisals in the Democratic camp in case he is compelled to face trial for his attempt to buy votes for the Republicans.

Mr. Dudley should be indicted and tried for his offense, even if his pockets are filled with dynamite sufficient to blow the Democratic party sky high. The use of money to purchase "floaters" Will continue until it shall be made dangerous. It is probable, as Mr. Dudley intimates in his threat, that Democrats are equally guilty with Republicans in this matter. This should not induce the Federal grand jury to let up on Dudley. He should be brought to trial for his crime against free government. If he in revenge turns the light on Democratic vote buying, all the better. Both sides will get some portion of their just deserts.

The one thing for the Federal grand jury to consider is that vote buying is a crime and that if Mr. Dudley engaged in it he ought to be held to account. It should deal with Mr. Dudley on the merits of his individual case and let him explode his dynamite if he wants to. The explosion, if any occurs, will harm only a few guilty parties and will do much to purify our elections in the future.—*Phila. Times.*

Brace Up.

Your are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Another Dynamite Outrage.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to destroy Shufeldtz & Co's distillery, in the northern portion of the city, by means of dynamite. Enough facts are not yet known to justify a conclusion as to whether it is the work of Anarchists, or some one who has a personal grievance against the Shufeldtz.

At the hour mentioned the neighborhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, shaking the buildings, breaking many panes of glass in the surrounding houses, and causing the people to rush into the street in great alarm. Investigation showed that a bomb had been thrown probably from the street, into a detached warehouse used for storing high wines. This building was shattered, the hoops were burst off many of the casks and the heads of some of them were driven in. Very soon afterward a package wrapped in paper was discovered lying in the street. It contained several sticks of dynamite and some fulminating caps. A fuse connected with the package showed evidente of having been lighted, but had gone out prematurely. These articles are now in the possession of the police, who are at work on the case.

A jagged hole about three feet square was torn in the roof, and in various other ways the structure was damaged. Examination revealed the fact that some person, evidently standing on the sidewalk on Howthorn street, had thrown up on the building a package of dynamite sticks tied together and attached to a fuse which had been ignited. These sticks consisted of compressed dynamite, wrapped in pasteboard, and provided with fulminating caps. The combination had exploded, and it was only owing to a peculiar chance that the entire structure, as well as the surrounding buildings, were not instantly leveled.

The aim of the man or men who attempted the deed was evidently to hit the skylight on the roof, and the mark was missed by but a few feet. Under the skylight are eight large tubs, or vats, of highly inflammable liquor. Had the dynamite sticks exploded in the skylight the liquor would have been instantly ignited and a terrible explosion would have resulted—an explosion, Captain Shaack thinks, of sufficient violence to have torn down a score of buildings.

The damage was comparatively small. A lot of barrels of wines underneath the spot where the explosion occurred had their hoops torn off, but none of the contents was spilled. On the roof, about fifteen feet from the spot where the firs. explosion occurred, was found another bundle of dynamite sticks, seven in number. These had not exploded on account of some defect in the fuse, which had evidently been ignited. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time and no loss of life or limb was caused.

Joseph D. Lynch, one of the proprietors of the distillery, says he believes it to be the work of the Whiskey Trust. "We are not in the Trust," he said, "and that organization has on numerous occasions threatend to do us up. To show you the desperate character of the deed, let me call your attention to the fact that there were 15,000 barrels of whiskey stored under the roof that was torn open, and if these had been ignited a terrible fire would have followed."

Murder and Riot.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9.—Never before in the history of the city has public feeling been wrought up to the same degree as it is over the Hawes murders. The chain of circumstantial evidence which indicates that Hawes is guilty is terribly strong. For three days it has been believed that his wife was murdered as well as his little girl, and the suspicion became a certainty yesterday.

Thursday and Friday searching parties scoured every foot of wood land for miles around the city, but, strange to say, no one suggested searching the place where the body was found at last. Yesterday morning some one said, "Drag the lake at Lakeview." This is a pretty little sheet of water at the principal suburban resort of the city, only a half a mile from where the Hawes family lived. A searching party at once went to the lake with drag hooks and began the search. About noon the body of Mrs Hawes was found. It was lying on the bottom of the lake at the deepest part, about two hundred feet from the shore. A hasty examination gave conclusive evidence of a double murder. The back of the woman's head had been split open by a blow with an ax, securely fastened around the neck was a piece of railroad iron, weighing fifty pounds. Another weight was tied to her waist and a third to her ankles. The three pieces of iron weigh 150 pounds.

Like wild-fire the news of the find spread over the city.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 9.—A crowd which had been collecting on the street for several hours last night, at midnight advanced on the county jail with the intention of lynching R. R. Hawes, charged with the murder of his wife and child. Many of the best citizens tried to reason with the crowd, and prevent trouble and some lost their lives in the a tempt. When the crowd was within a few feet of the jail door and had failed to heed the numerous warnings the officers opened fire on them, killing three men instantly, fatally wounding more or less seriously about thirty others. It appears that the Sheriff turned a Gatling gun upon the mob, which caused so much destruction.

Col. Thomas G. Jones, of the Second regiment, Alabama, State troops, arrived here this morning with five companies and is confident of his ability to prevent any further attempt at mob violence. There was much excitement for a while last night, but it has subsided somewhat to-day.

As the mob approached the alleyway leading to the jail the officers inside called on them to halt, which they did not do. The officers then fired with Winchesters and pistols and the firing was terrific for fifteen minutes on both sides. Over 500 rounds were fired. The zouaves and guards are now in possession of all the streets leading to the jail.

The Fight Still On.

The education campaign has been resumed in the Senate. The first impulse of the Democratic Senators was to let the Senate substitute for the Mills bill to go through without opposition, there being no probability of any joint legislation at this session, but as the Republicans themselves were disposed to amend the bill, the Democrats have now taken up the disscusion and will make an effort at least to keep their record straight.

That the Senate Substitute was intended for campaign use only is clearly acknowledged in the present attitude of the committee having it in charge. Mr. Allison himself says that it is very imperfect and has already begun amending it at varrous essential points to meet objections from his own party. It is not impossible than the whole character of the measure may be changed before it gets through the Senate.

Under these circumstances Mr. Vest is clearly right to his declaration that the late election did not settle the tariff and that the battle is still to be fought out. If it is to occupy the next four years it might as well be resumed at once.—*Phila. Times.*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—One of the promised sensations of the Paris exhibitions will be given by a man who will make daily balloon ascensions mounted on a horse.

—A *post-mortem* examination upon the body of a cow that died at Highland, Bradford county, the other day revealed the fact that the animal had swallowed a piece of wire, which pierced its stomach and entered its heart.

—John L. Sullivan has formerly challenged Jake Kilrain to fight for ten thousand dollars a side, and has deposited five thousand dollars forfeit, the, battle to take place within six months after signing the articles.

—While hunting on Saturday, near Greenville, Henry Baker accidentally shot and killed Willie Landers, the ten-year-old son of Michael Landers. Baker stumbled and fell, and the weapon was discharged unintentionally.

—While working in the Alliance, O. Steel Works, Thompson Dumphy suddenly became a raving maniac, and it required the united exertions of three men to keep him from killing himself. The cause of his malady is unknown.

—A Mississippi woman fell into a mill pond, and when she was rescued a ten-pound catfish was found to be entangled in her bustle. Her husband wanted to set her again, but she could not see where the fun came in and refused.

—Benjamin B. Keck, note clerk in the Second National Bank, Allentown, has been discovered to be $4,000 short in his accounts and is relieved from duty. Keck is man of good habits, and declared that he is unjustly accused of wrong doing.

—Several years ago a coal mine in Japan took fire and 40 or 50 miners were entombed. Recently the mouth of the pit was opened, and on searching the bodies of the victims were discovered. By the action of water they had been converted into stone.

—Potatoes are a drug in the market at Colfax, Wis., owing to the enormous crop raised in that section. The best price to be got is 10 cents a bushel, and one farmer offered to give a friend a wagon load of choice ones if he would take the trouble to send for them.

—Charles E. Eliason and the wife of his brother, James Eliason, went to bed in a Baltimore hotel Sunday night and blew out the gas. The man died, but the woman will probably recover. The woman had for some time been suspected of wrong-doing by her husband.

—Labrador is said to possess a waterfall that makes Niagara Falls insignificant in comparison. R. F. Holm, who recently made a tour of Labrador, locates this fall on Grand River, which is 1,500 feet wide at the fall, and the height of the fall is estimated to be nearly 2,000 feet.

—George Carpenter, of East Kent, Conn., when out hunting coons came upon a wildcat caught in a trap. He walked up to kill the animal, and the cat, by a might effort broke from the trap and fell upon him tooth and claw. The conflict was fierce, but at length Kent killed the cat, which weighed 25 pounds.

—While the schooner Wm. D. Marvel was drifting toward the shore in the late storm near Delawere breakwater, having lost her anchors, the Captain took his galley stove, filled it with coal and scrap, tied a cable to it, flung it overboard, and by chance secured firm anchorage and saved the vessel.

—A charge has been made by an ex-agent of Anthony Comstock's Society for the Suppression of Vice, in New York, that one of its agents, with the knowledge of Comstock, receives $120.000 a year from gamblers who are accorded the protection of the Society. The accused agent denies, and courts an investigation.

—While Michael Liske, employed in Edwards' coal-breaker near Wilkesbarre, was repairing the immense cogs which are used to crush coal, on Saturday night in some way his clothing was caught, and he was drawn between the steel teeth. His legs and part of his trunk were crushed, and he died in less than an hour.

—Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the Welsh Congregational Church at Nanticoke, has secured a warrant for the arrest of the sexton of his church, who has taken possession of the edifice and refuses to admit the pastor or any members of the congregation. Services have been temporarily suspended, and the sexton "holds the fort" with a blunderbuss.

—Frank Thompson, of Sharon, Pa., a young hotel clerk, committed suicide recently, being despondent on account of his mother's death. It is now learned that she is alive and resides at Erie. An entry in Thompson's diary gives the date of his mother's death, and says he attended her funeral October 11. The city officials are trying to clear the matter up.

—While cleaning out an oil still of the Peerless Refining Company at Findlay, O., on Friday, William Lightfoot was overcome by gas and fell unconscious. Ephraim Weirick was sent to his assistance, and he, too, was overcome. Phillip O'Connell undertook to rescue them, with the same result. The three were finally gotten out of the still. Lightfoot is dead, Weirick dying and O'Connell will recover. The first two leave families destitute.

—The case of M. Chauffat, a Frenchman, is attracting medical attention in London. On one occasion last year he slept continuously for 13 days and a half, and, at the latest advices from England, he was lying asleep at the Alexandra Palace, having fallen into a sort of trance six days before. His appearance is generally normal, but at times his limbs are set in uncommon rigidity. No respiration is perceptible, and there is a constant twitching of his eyelids.

—Jacob W. Hollinger, of Lancaster, Pa., sued Wallace D. Evans, of Lititz, for $5,000 damage for alienating his wife's affections. The case was tried at Lancaster last week and a large number of witnesses examined. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $8 damages. The case has been tried three times. In the first trial the jury gave Hollinger $100, and the second jury decided in favor of the defendant. Evans will now pay the $8, and that will end the suit.

—Mrs. William Savoy, of Northeast, Erie county, Pa., lies suffering terrible agony from the effects of blood poisoning. Mrs. Savoy contracted the poison from kissing the corpse of a very dear young lady friend who died of consumption. The undertaker had treated the face to a preparation for preserving the natural appearance, and while he was absent from the room temporarily, the lady came in and kissed the lifeless lips of her dead friend. The poison was still fresh upon the lips of the dead girl.

—Some men digging in an old road in Lowell, Me., came to a peculiarly reddish spot in which they found three sharp chisels and a gouge, all of stone. They lay pointing one way, and were probably buried there with some warrior of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. Interesting relics of these Indians are constantly being unearthed. There is a point of land on the Penobscot river, opposite Mattawamkeag, where unnumbered spear heads and arrow heads and stone axes have been found; and it is said that on that spot the Penobscots fought a great battle with their old enemies, the Mohawks, utterly routing them, and thus ending a long series of wars for the mastery of the hunting grounds of that country.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—A petroleum engine is now being exhibited in England, and is attracting a great deal of attention. The petroleum is placed in a tank to the bed of the engine, and is forced through a pipe into an apartment where a blast of air turns it into a fine spray. A small battery in the rear supplies an electric spark, and the spray coming in contact with this electric spark furnishes the motive power. The engine works with admirable regularity. The piston needs no oiling, the petroleum vapor filling this necessity.

—A Kansas man is in a box; he used to get his drinking by calling on a druggist bold and straightway start a winking. The other day he worked the scheme, and emptied divers flagons, which nearly gave him power to see some jabberwocks and dragons; but while he hit the flowing bowl, and marked in booze an era, a tin type taker came along and leveled his camera. 'Twixt druggist now and customer, none know which is the sicker, for one is portrayed dishing out, t'other drinking liquor. They're both locked up, and if they can't invent some clever fiction, the courts will spring some little fines.

—The election in Boston on Tuesday was very exciting, the question of Catholic supremacy in the public schools being the principal issue. The school board consists of twenty-four members, of whom eleven were elected to-day. Of thirteen members holding over eight are of the Catholic faith. The ticket presented by the Republicans contained the names of no Catholics whatever, and was endorsed by the committee of one hundred. The Democrats, on the contrary renominated three retiring Catholic members, who also received the endorsement of the citizens convention. To this agitation is attributed the defeat of Mayor Obrien by Thomas N. Hart, Republican, who has about 2,000 plurality. Unusual interest was taken by the women voters of whom 20,216 were registered against 837, last year.

—Old Chief, one of the biggest, and probably the most vicious, elephants in captivity, has been guilty of so many homicides that his owners, the Robinson Bros. of Cincinnati, successors to old uncle John Robinson, of menagerie and circus fame, have decited that he shall suffer the death penalty. Old Chief is 25 years old, weighs 10,000 pounds, and is worth over $1 a pound. In youth he was very docile, but of late he has well proven his claim to the title "man killer." In 1879, at Charlotte, N. C., he killed his first keeper, John King, as brave an elephant driver as ever carried a "prod." by crushing him against a railway car. Two years later in the same manner he killed George Sullivan, his second keeper. Many times he has crippled keepers for life, and it was like signing one's death warrant to take charge of him. It has been suggested that he be executed by an electric current, and the Robinson Brothers have signified their willingness to have the experiment tried.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. **As a soothing and strengthening nervine,** "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skilful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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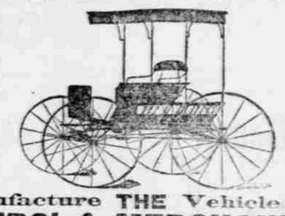

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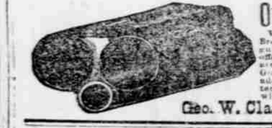

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To Solicit Orders for our Choice Nursery Stock
We have steady work for honest, sober, industrious men. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, if Preferred. We grow a full line of fruit and hardy ornamental stock, including the new and rare sorts. Everything strictly first class. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Customers and Agents. The business is easily and quickly learned. Stato nc. Name this paper. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

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For the largest assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's wraps, coats and jackets, and at the lowest possible cash prices go to Wm. Murray & Son's.
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1794. 1888.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 14, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Dr. Klemm stands in the front ranks of Institute workers.

—Mr. George Brandt, of Lilly, was a visitor to our office on Monday.

—Ice cream at McBreen's Opera House restaurant on Saturday evening.

—Charles Lang, of Irvona, Pa., a former Ebensburg boy, was in town on Monday.

—If you have a notion to buy V. S. Barker & Bro.'s have notions to sell.

—A Saxton, Bedford county man, presented fourteen widows each with a turkey on Thanksgiving.

—If you want a cheap and satisfactory gift, price those handsome slippers at Barkers'.

—Mr. E. Buckley, Esq., a member of the Blair county bar, was here on Monday attending to some legal business.

—Send in your orders for ice cream, oysters and fruit during the holidays to McBreen's Opera House restaurant.

—The finest stock of citron, spices, raisins, currants, and all such holiday goods at Barkers', also candies, oranges, figs, etc.

—Ex-Treasurer Minnich, of Bedford county, is short in his accounts to the amount of $1,100. He also owes the State $280.

—If you want a Christmas turkey, better engage it in time, as they will be scarce about that time. Barkers' are taking orders now.

—Wanted at McDonald's, Loretto, Pa., oats, corn, wheat, rye, beans, onions, potatoes, etc., for which the highest price will be paid.

—Superintendent Leech, on Wednesday, bought the John Evans (smith) property from C. T. Roberts, administrator, for the sum of $800.

—The latest and most stylish jewelry just received at Carl Rivinius' store. Just the very things to make a nice present on Christmas, and so very cheap.

—Mr. Thomas Peach, of the firm of O'Hara & Peach liverymen of this place sold out his interest in the firm on Wednesday last to Mr. J. A. O'Hara.

—Before making any purchases for Christmas, don't fail to drop in at Carl Rivinius' jewelry store and see the immense lot of new things he has for presents.

—Carl Rivinius has the finest stock of silverware, watches, clocks, musical instruments, umbrella stands, cuspadors, etc., etc., to be found in Cambria county.

—Don't miss one of the Institute entertainments. Col. Conwell is worth more than a reserved seat for the whole week will cost. Don't let anything keep you away.

—A wild goose was shot in Somerset county one day last week that measured seven feet across the wings and four feet from the point of the bill to the end of the tail.

—It is said that Col. S. W. Davis, of this place, will be the next Deputy Sheriff, and that James T. Young, of the 5th ward of Johnstown, will be the next jail warden or turnkey.

—At Barkers' you will find the best goods ever made into gum coats or gossamers. They have a guarantee to give with men's coats, and have just received something new in ladies' gossamers.

—Willard Kyler Thanksgiving Day shot and killed a valuable cow belonging to Jacob Shunkweiler, in the woods beyond Philipsburg, Centre county. He claims to have mistaken it for a deer.

—Don't shiver and shake, till your bones all ache, and a cough lays hold of your throat; save powders and pills, and, worse yet, doctor's bills, by buying an overcoat, from V. S. Barker & Bro.'s.

—Rev. Edward Bowman, a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, has received a call and will assume the duties of pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at this place in the near future.

—For a Christmas present you should not forget to go to Carl Rivinius' and see the many nice articles he has to show you. His stock of ladies' gold watches has never been so large before, and never so cheap.

—Let the people of Ebensburg so arrange their work as to spend the whole week, day and night at the Institute. Let us show that we can appreciate a good thing when we have it. Don't miss anything. It comes only once a year.

—The wash on the passenger train of the Beech Creek Railroad which is to make 10,000 miles without oiling the wheels, being lubricated by a secret and new process, has already made 9,315 miles, and shows no signs of requiring oil.

—At a meeting of the members of the bar during the present week they fixed the fees for presenting petitions for license as follows: For presenting a petition $25; where there's a contest $20 more and where there is a remonstrance $10 additional.

—Mr. Samuel Swanger, who had been employed by Sutton Bro.'s & Bell, of Indiana, and who is well known to many of our readers, is now in charge of the flouring mill of Mr. John W. Duncan, in Blacklick township. We wish him success.

—Sheriff Mack, of Indiana county, in company with Officer G. W. Dean, of the Western Penitentiary, on Monday brought Joseph Meyers, a prisoner, from the Penitentiary to Indiana, where Myers is needed as a witness in the trial of James Black.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Sulon's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Inspector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—Adjutant General Hastings says the Pennsylvania National Guard will be transported to the inauguration at Washington free of charge by the Pennsylvania railroad company. They will arrive there Sunday morning, March 3d, and return Monday night.

—A grand ball and oyster supper will be held at the hotel of J. A. Wallace, at St. Augustine, on Monday, December 31st. A stuffed and mounted deer, a fine specimen, will be chanced off at the same time. All are invited and a pleasant time promised to everybody.

—Look out for the grand free street parade Saturday at noon, by Barlow Bros.' Big Minstrel Band. Each artist is a soloist, in fact every member of the company is a star in his particular line. Secure your seats now at James' drug store without extra charge.

—Seats are now on sale at James' drug store for Barlow Bro.'s Minstrels which make their appearance here next Saturday, Dec. 15th. It is only through a change of route that they were induced to come here, to turn out everybody and see the one great show of the year.

—John Jones and John Richards were brought to jail on Monday last, from Johnstown, charged with assault and battery with attempt to kill, preferred by Frank M. Coleman, of that city, whom they had assaulted the previous evening and also his father in law, Charles Brown, who was seriously stabbed by the same parties.

—The G. A. R. Post of this place will hold a "Camp Fire" for the benefit of widows and orphans fund at the Opera House on next Tuesday evening. Speeches will be made by Captain W. R. Jones, of Braddock General A. L. Pearson and Col. A. P. Burchfield, of Pittsburg, Captain H. H. Huhn, and Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown, and others.

—Captain D. N. Jones, formerly chief engineer of the Cambria Iron company's works at Johnstown, but latterly chief engineer and general superintendent of the Pueblo Bessemer Steel works, died at Pueblo, Colorado, on Monday afternoon. He was a soldier during the late war, serving in the Fifty-fourth regiment. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Mr. Wm. J. Ward, the well known typo, formerly foreman in this office, but who for about a year past has been a resident of Carrolltown, returned to this place last week. His many friends are glad to see him looking well, and welcome his genial presence back among them. He has not yet definitely settled on whether he will stay here permanently or not.

—Mr. Edward Griffith, of this place, who for some time past has been afflicted with a sore leg, took his departure on Tuesday morning for Port Royal, Juniata county, where he will remain for several months under the professional treatment of Dr. Graham, of that place. Mrs. Griffith accompanied her husband and will remain with him until he is able to move about. We hope he may soon be able to return completely cured.

—Dr. N Burnett, of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, died on the 3d inst. in his 86th year. He at one time practiced medicine in Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset counties. He was a soldier of the Mexican war in the late Governor Geary's regiment, and was wounded at Vera Cruz. He was also a soldier and physician in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Captain Grimm's company, of Stoystown, Somerset county, in Colonel Cumming's regiment.

—The Central State Normal School building at Lock Haven was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon. One hundred boarding students, most of whom were in the building at the time, were safely removed. The building was of brick, four stories high and cost $150 000 The amount of the insurance cannot be ascertained tonight, but is said to be small. The total number of students in attendance was over 200. Many of them lost their books, clothes and valuables.

—The four Supervisors of Georges township, Fayette county, were indicted Wednesday at the instance of James G. Hartman, of Fairchance, for maintaining a public nuisance and a source of danger in the shape of impassable roads. There was no difficulty in proving the horrible condition of the roads. The Supervisors claimed that as the township was divided into four road districts, the Supervisor of the district in which the action originated was solely to blame, but the Court decided they were each responsible for the condition of the whole township. They pleaded want of means to keep the roads in better condition. But as they are allowed to levy ten mills tax for road purposes while they only levied two mills, this did not relieve them. The jury found all four guilty as indicted.

—Frank L. Bear, of the extensive milling firm of W. A. Bear & Son, of Greensburg, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon charged with employing four men to burn two large flouring mills in Westmoreland county. The mills burned were those of Chambers & Sons, of Latrobe, and Brinker & Ramsbough, of Greensburg. The loss in the two mills burned is estimated at $190 000. They were destroyed simultaneously about six months ago. The incendiaries, who are alleged to have been employed by Bear, were also arrested in Fayette county. The arrest of Bear was brought about by the confession of one of the alleged fire bugs. The affair created intense excitement. Bear is of good family and is principal owner of the mill, which is one of the largest in this State. It is alleged the other mills were destroyed to do away with competition. Young Bear entered bail for a hearing on Saturday, his folks going on his bond.

—Miss Jean Glenn, of Mercer, the accomplished vocalist, who so charmingly rendered a dozen or more solos at the teachers' institute, is a graduate of the convent at Mt. DeChantre, W. Va., where she was a pupil of Sister Mary Agnes, considered the Patti of convent singers, who was offered $18,000 by a prominent New York manager to sing in public. Miss Glenn has a full soprano voice, rich, clear and sweet, her manner is easy and graceful and her bearing dignified. Her repertoire is varied and includes the best selections from the most prominent composers. She sang at the meeting of the State teachers' association at Allentown in 1886, at Clearfield last year and at present is doing institute work, having a number of engagements for the season. Superintendent Leech did well in securing her services here.—*Reading Eagle.*

Candidates for Merchantile Appraiser.

The County Commissioners have been wrestling during the present week with the annual job of appointing a Merchantile Appraiser. The office is worth about $250, clear of expenses, and the list of candidates are as follows: James Itel, of Portage; S. J. Luther, of White township; Charles N. Crouse, of South Fork; William H Cassidy, of Munster; John H. Boyle, of Croyle; Alex. Skelly, John N. Straver, and W. G. Berry, of Wilmore; Thomas W. Kirlin, Richard Jones, James Lynch, John O Toole, John B Clark, Thomas McGough and John A. Campbell, of Johnstown; J. B. Deany, H. A. Englehart, George C. K. Zahm and William J. Ward, of Ebensburg; William Cole, of Richland township; Anselm Weakland, of Cedar township; Ed. C. McNellis, Millville; Philip T. Miller, Susquehanna township; William Byrne, Ebensburg; Patrick O'Dowd, Tunnelhill; Austin Neary, Prospect; William Stigerwald, Conemaugh borough; E. T. Kirby, Summerhill township; William H. Connell, Ebensburg; Geo. W. Shiffler, Conemaugh borough; William Kimball, Ebensburg; John C Nael, Portage, and Thomas Byrne, Gallitzin. Up to this (Tuesday) morning, thirty-two ballots have been taken, but no election has resulted.

Beech Grove Coal and Coke Company.

The Beech Grove Coal and Coke Company, located at Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., of which Thomas Bradley is President has purchased from the Kittanning Coal Company, of Philadelphia, the coal property owned by them at the east end of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel, most of which is underlaid with the Lemon seam of coal, containing about 500 acres. The purchase also contains 500 acres of the Miller coal seam. There are several openings made on the Lemon coal vein, and thirty coke ovens, which make a No. 1 coke, with about one mile of siding. It is the intention of the Beech Grove Coal and Coke Company to either sell or lease the Miller seam—a rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the coal and coke business. This Miller vein is well known for its good qualities for making coke and the coal can not be excelled for rolling mill purposes. The Beech Grove Coal and Coke Company has laid out 700 lots which they will throw on the market. These lots are in a good locality. See advertisement in another column. They certainly will command a ready sale, and, as Gallitzin is only in its infancy in regard to its coal and coke industry, the purchase of these lots is regarded as a safe investment.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Wiggins. 1st count, carrying concealed weapons; 2nd count, pointing a pistol. Jury find defendant guilty on the 1st count and not guilty on the 2nd count, and divide the costs between the prosecutor, Harry Ross, and the defendant. Sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment of four days in jail.

Com. vs. George W. Piper. Fornication and bastardy. Continued.

William Fleck, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year; and Thomas Adams, convicted of the same offense, but recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, the costs, and to go to jail for one month.

Com. vs. Paul Anderson. Aggravated assault and battery. Jury found defendant not guilty and that the prosecutor, John McGee, pay the costs.

Com vs. Andrew Greenwood. Larceny and false pretense. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, the costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year.

Com. vs. Caleb McComble. Burglary and larceny. Continued.

Com. vs. Michael Hohan and Tim O'Neill. Larceny. Defendants plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Com. vs. William Miller. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Com. vs. Margaret Mulherron and Mary Taylor. Cruelty to animals. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Com. vs. Arch McPike. Assault and battery. Four indictments. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution.

Com vs. J. R. McDowell. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. Idele Skiobulsky, Max Skiobulsky and Hettie Skiobulsky. Larceny by bailee. The jury, by direction of the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Com. vs. Harry Ross. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty.

SECOND WEEK.

Court met at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

In the case of James Boyle, who plead guilty of burglary last week, the Court suspended sentence for the present.

William Miller, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs, and go to jail for four months.

Michael Hohan and Timothy O'Neil, two boys who plead guilty to larceny last week, were committed to the Reform School at Morganza.

Philip Deatrick, W. A. Chaplin, Perry McDonald, John H. Decker, George Goeber, John Frank, and John S. Tittle were excused from the jury.

The following cases on this week's list were continued:

Use of Patrick Comey vs. Edward McGlade et al; G. A. Christy vs. Samuel Millikeu et al; T. R. Marshall vs. Eve Peden; Use of H. J. Hopple, executor vs. Peter Boland; T. R. Marshall vs. P. R. Miller; and Eve Peden vs. T. R. Marshall.

E. Deemer & Co. vs. C. Guyer, trustee et al. Continued.

J. S. Clark vs Chas. Zimmerman, Jr. Continued.

Henry Rauch vs. Mrs. E. A. Payman. Settled.

Catharine Winn vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad. Jury find for the defendant.

John H. Swank, endorsee vs. E. P. Baker. Settled.

Charles Slick vs. Wm. M. Dodson. Settled.

David F. Burkhart vs. Rev. A. P. Diller. Settled.

John A. Gray vs. Rev. A. P. Diller. Settled.

David L. Berkebile vs. Samuel Sensebaugh et al. Continued.

David R. Edwards vs. C. A. Dimond. Continued.

A. C. Buck & Co. vs. Tunnelhill School District. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $45.43.

Andrew Donohoe vs. Enterprise Lumber Co. Jury find for plaintiff $15.80.

Caron Lahey vs. Thomas H. Greevy & Co. and Geo. M. Reade. After jury was called and sworn, plaintiff becomes non suit.

James C. Easly for use of Julius Stich vs. Hipsch & Lloyd. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $174.04.

Michael Donahoe vs. Theodore Judy. On trial.

Hastings Clippings.

HASTINGS, Dec. 13, 1888.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—Two hundred an one car loads of coal was shipped from the Michael mines in the past two weeks.

G. W. Humphry, who was caught by two bank cars and had his foot badly crushed, is able to be about again.

We observe that Donahue & Co. have added considerable improvements to their store building.

It is rumored that our town is to have another livery.

We notice from Dr. Winimer's posters that he expects to be at St. Boniface on Thursday and Friday, December 13 and 14, prepared to do all kind of dentistry. The Doctor has visited that place before with very satisfactory results.

Mrs. Conrad Yeager, of Coalport has been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past few days.

Anthony Anna, justice of the peace, was attending court in Ebensburg last week.

The entertainment at St. Boniface on Saturday evening last was largely attended, and the young man who waited on the lady that received the prize was much pleased.

Jacob Koontz, of Plattville, Pa., was in this place last week and while amusing himself with a small dog in the store of J. J. Haug & Bro. the dog became enraged and jumped in Mr. Koontz's face and bit him severely above the left eye.

Francis Wagner is attending court at Ebensburg the present week.

SLICK.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey or Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they can be found at Max Kisnis, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 12th, 1888:

Joseph Kosalko and Mary Eamerderfer, Cambria.

Joseph Appelgord and Eliza Jane Pitchford, Ebrenfeld.

Lewis Amps and Rebecca Grumbling, Johnstown.

Michael Lohr and Catharine Pefer, Johnstown.

John S Russel Lloydsville, and Ida M. Lenell Elder township.

—A new assortment of notions and novelties for the season, at Barkers'.

Ashville Items.

ASHVILLE, PA., Dec. 11th, 1888.

ED. FREEMAN:—As a few items from our town may interest some of your readers, I give you the following:

The schools here are well attended and the pupils are making good progress with Miss Mariam Dumm as teacher in the borough and Miss Fannie Storm in the district school.

The carpenters have stopped work on the new church which is being erected here, on account of the unfavorable weather.

Mr. F. S. Burgoon has a nice line of Christmas toys which he sells very cheap.

Miss Maggie Storm and Miss Annie Stoy, who have been away for some time, have returned. We welcome them both back again.

Mr. James Wharton and wife are visiting friends here.

Miss Eva Deiczler, postmistress at this place, was visiting friends at Dean last week. She reports having had a pleasant time.

Mr. Joseph Litzinger and wife, who were recently married, have taken up their residence in our town.

Miss Francie Ellwanger, one of our accomplished young ladies, is off on a visit to friends in Baltimore. We wish her a pleasant trip.

Miss Annie Wilson, of this place, is visiting friends in Altoona.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Hunter, of this place, has been called away by the illness of his mother. Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

Reade Township Items.

READE TOWNSHIP, Dec. 13, 1888.

DEAR FREEMAN:—The Great Bend coal company of Mountain Dale, constructed a coal tipple at Coalport last week. The work was commenced on Thursday and completed on Saturday. The rapid completion of the contract is mainly due to the pushing energies of Mr. Saul Kuhn, of near Glasgow, who was superintending the job. Mr. Kuhn is a hustler from the word go, and the prince of good fellows too.

On Thursday of last week Blair Gwin, son of Mr. Jno. Gwin, of Mountain Dale, returned to the home of his father, from Patella, Iowa, where he has been since early spring visiting part of the time, and taking some muscular exercise in the intervim.

Milton Purdy, who has been confined to his home at Mountain Dale for the past week or more by a severe cold, is convalescing.

The Baptists of Mountain Dale have a revival meeting now in progress. Rev. Smith, the minister in charge, is conducting the services.

Frank Russel, of New Germany, this township, has erected a very neat dwelling house at his native village.

The citizens of Flynn city will soon have a meat market in their midst. It is the intention of Mr. Frank Pratt, of Beaver Valley, to embark in butchering at that place, and will shortly erect a building there for that purpose.

Geo. W. Bowman, of Roselane, one of the school dignitaries of Reade, is at Ebensburg this week attending court as a witness.

A little child of James Heverly, of near Utahville, died on last Sabbath, and on Tuesday its remains were interred in the Pleasant Hill cemetery near Glasgow.

Joseph Rhoddy, landlord of the Blain City hotel, killed a fine doe on last Friday near Bear Loop.

On last Saturday Mr. David Van Scoyoc, of Mountain Dale, reached the 45th mile post of his life's journey. His friends and relatives tendered him a grand ovation on the occasion. Pleasure, present offering, banqueting, speech making and enchanting strains of sweet music, the crowning feature of the affair, were the program of the day. All departed happy.

Mr. Jno. Bell, of Bellwood, ofright conductor on one of the trains on the B. G. R. R., had his hand badly smashed while making a coupling on last Tuesday at Newburg.

An extensive addition is being erected to the storeroom of Mr. Jno. A. McCartney at Mountain Dale. This is an evidence of prosperity.

Mrs Jno. F. Hollen, of Glasgow, was recently made the happy recipient of many handsome and useful presents on the occasion of her thirty-fourth birthday.

The wife of Mr. Wm. Schmittle, who lives at the coke ovens, near Glasgow, is reported to be lying at the point of death.

Wm. Long, of Blandsburg, has erected a new residence in that thriving little village. He will occupy it in the near future.

A great many deer have been killed this season in this and White township. One day last week we saw three on one sled passing through Flynn City enroute to Coalport for shipment.

Eight new engines will shortly be put on the B. G. R. R on account of the increase in freight traffic.

Geo. Brandt, of New Germany, furnishes the people of his hamlet and surrounding village with a choice article of meat weekly.

D. E. Hollen, "the modern Froebel," is teaching the eleventh consecutive term of school in this township. He is wielding the sceptre at the New Germany academy for his sixth successive term. This speaks in thunder tones for David's reputation.

The village of Flynn is enjoying a period of prosperity just now. This is no doubt due to its energetic far-sighted citizens. Such spirits of enterprise as W. A. Chaplin, the city's big hearted landlord; Andrew Farabaugh, the village blacksmith and best mechanic and horse shoer this side of Jordan; T. T. Williams, the far-famed master wood mechanic and contractor, and Long Wevling, who regulates the time and the motions of the moon and stars, are a few of its wide-awake leaders. When these "heavy weights" put their their shoulders to the wheel of prosperity, I tell you, she must revolve.

Mr. Henry Alleman, the popular and highly respected merchant of Allemansville, met with a serious injury on last Friday afternoon while loading a car with lumber at Glasgow. Mr. Alleman had driven a wagon load of lumber, to which a team of mules were attached, near the car, and, standing on the load, was unloading it on the car. A freight train came thundering along and the mules becoming frightened, made a very sudden and wild plunge, throwing Mr. Alleman violently to the earth and his head striking the hard frozen ground inflicted a serious and painful bruise above his right eye and on the upper lip, and sprained his right hand. He was picked up insensible and taken to Mr. Willhide's residence, and a physician sent for. After some times he recovered consciousness, and removed to his home. Mr. Alleman being considerably advanced in age has doubtful chance for his recovery. Late reports however, seem cheering and furnish more favorable hope for him. R.

Holiday Excursions on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In accordance with a time honored custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will for the Christmas and New Year holidays sell excursion tickets between all principal stations on its system at reduced rates. Holiday excursion tickets will be sold December 22d. 23d, 24th, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and January 1st, valid for return trip until January 3d, 1889.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, PA., Dec. 13th, 1888.

ED FREEMAN:—In the absence of your worthy correspondent, I send you a few items of news hoping they may be of interest to your readers.

It requires, on an average, seven tons of coal to make five tons of coke.

Mr. J. A. Wallace, of St. Augustine, will have an oyster supper at his hotel on the 31st inst. A beautiful mounted deer will also be chanced off on that day.

Miss Louisa Glasser, will visit her parents and friends in Pittsburg during the holidays. She designs starting from here on Saturday next.

Mr. Vincent Reig, of Carroll township, is the latest Republican applicant for storekeeper and gauger for the Carrolltown distillery.

It is stated by those who ought to know best, that the coal mined at Hastings produces a much better yield to the ton than the Gallitzin coal and the coke is of first quality.

Rev. Prior Otto preached his farewell sermon in St. Benedict's Church, this place, on Sunday last. He entered upon his duties as Prior here about nine years ago, and used great zeal and energy for the spiritual welfare of the congregation and in improvements to the church, monastery, convent and school. The Prior departed from here on Wednesday to take charge of a congregation in northern Alabama, his successor, Rev. Father Benedict, having arrived from that place on Wednesday of last week. On Tuesday evening a number of our citizens repaired ro the monastery, accompanied by our cornet band, to bid adieu to their former pastor. A purse of $75 and other presents were presented him, Hon. J. J. Thomas making the presentation speech, which was responded to by the Rev. Prior, thanking the donors for their kind remembrance. The band rendered several of their best pieces, and after pleasant discourse and hand-shaking, the party returned to their homes. We wish the Rev. Prior success in his new field of labor, and welcome Rev. Father Benedict to our town.

Tuesday morning a lot of mill machinery passed through this place. Mr. Jacob Thomas, of Elder township, is erecting a water circular saw-mill. The other machinery, a stationary boiler and engine, etc., is to be used, it is stated, in the neighborhood of Hastings. While being hauled over the road north of town the large boiler upset, damaging it considerably.

Venison was a scarce article in Carrolltown before the editor of the *News* and Mr. Frank Sloan, an attache of that office, hied themselves to the wilds of Clearfield county, a week or ten days ago. And since that time, strange to relate, not a four legged animal of the kind has been seen either in the borough or coming into it, by rail or overland. We contemplate having the date of the game laws extended.

It is with the greatest of pleasure that we make known the fact that Mr. H. J. Hoppel, of Barr township, at latest accounts was improving as rapidly as could be expected.

Messrs. J. J. Thomas, John Dumm and James Wirtner were successful in capturing three coons on Friday last.

The banns of matrimony were published in St. Benedict's Church on Sunday last between Mr. Wm. Scanlan, son of 'Squire Scanlan, of this place, and Miss Lena Gomper, of Indiana.

Mrs. Martin Rist, of this place, is dangerously ill, and it is the opinion of the attending physician that she will not recover.

Quite a number of our young men are in Ebensburg this week attending Court, they being subpœnaed as witnesses in a suit brought by Gallitzin parties.

It is rumored that Mr. E. Gessler, of Nicktown, is about to purchase the hotel property of Mr. Tom. Weakley, at the X Roads. The supposition some time ago was that Mr. G. would likely settle in Ebensburg.

TOM.

EVANS—Died at her home in Ebensburg, on Friday, December 7th, 1888, Mrs. Sarah Evans, wife of Thomas D. Evans, aged 41 years.

EVANS—Died in Ebensburg on Wednesday, December 12th, 1888, Mr. George Evans aged 21 years.

LEE—Died at her home in Cresson Dec. 4th, 1888, Mary only child of Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Mary Lee, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Dearest loved one we have laid thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace,
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face. J.

May Fever.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever since the summer of 1879, and until I used Ely's Cream Balm was never able to find relief. I can truthfully say that Cream Balm cured me. I regard it as of great value and would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for hay fever and stoppage of the nasal passages. I have tried it and find it gives immediate relief.—J. E. Rector, Little Rock Ark.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Charles Cooper vs. Amanda Cooper. } IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 28 Sept. Term, 1888. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To CHARLES COOPER, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded that all matter of business and excuses set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife Amanda Cooper, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Charles Cooper, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this third day of December, A. D. 1888.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Dec. 14, 1888.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Nellie Carpenter vs. Alva Carpenter. } IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 258 Sept. Term, 1888. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To NELLIE CARPENTER, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded that all matter of business and excuses set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Alva Carpenter, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which he hath contracted with you the said Nellie Carpenter, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this third day of December, A. D. 1888.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Dec. 14, 1888.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Sophia Zinell vs. Henry Zinell. } IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 263 June Term 1888. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To SOPHIA ZINELL, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, as heretofore commanded that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Henry Zinell, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which he hath contracted with you the said Sophia Zinell, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President of our said Court, this third day of December, A. D. 1888.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Dec. 14, 1888.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT A HOME.—The Beech Grove Coal and Coke company, located at Gallitzin, Pa., offer to sell seven hundred (700) Lots on the sunny side of Tunnel Hill, not more than four hundred yards from churches and school houses. As there will be pure water running through this district in less than a year and the Lots are located in the midst of a prosperous section the investment cannot fail to be profitable. We will sell these Lots on monthly payments so that all who wish may have a home. All communications should be addressed to THOMAS BRADLEY

Gallitzin, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1888,—3m.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Ebensburg, Pa. A never failing spring, stable and outbuilding on premises. Inquire at E. Dutton & Son, hardware store.

Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1888.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance company of Cambria county will be held at the office of the secretary in Ebensburg on Monday, January 14th, 1889, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Dec. 14, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Portage township, Pa., about the first day of June, 1888, a red and white spotted mooley steer, with crop in left ear, and supposed to be about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JAMES GALLAHER.

Portage Twp., Nov. 7, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned in Portage, Cambria county, Pa., on or about Nov. 3d, 1888, a black and white face steer, notch out of left ear and crop off left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, prove property and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

MRS. MATHIAS BEITER.

Portage Twp., Nov. 7, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Dean township on or about the first of October, 1888, a black bull with no other marks to be seen, aged about sixteen months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

MRS. SARAH A. BROWN.

Dean township, Nov. 23, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Washington township, Cambria county, on or about the 18th of September last, a light yellow two year old heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise the will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS KARNS.

Washington township, Nov. 23, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Jesse McGough, late of Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH McGOUGH.

Adm'r of Jesse McGough, dec'd.

Portage township, Nov. 30, 1888.

STATE of Pennsylvania, County of Cambria.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Dunn, Longwood county, Meath, Ireland: Robert Dunn, and Michael Dunn, Longwood, county, Meath, Ireland; Matthew Dunn, Altoona, Blair county, Pa; Mary Dunn, Longwood county, Meath, Ireland; Bessie Dunn, Greensburg, Pa.; Ed. J. Dunn, ——— Annie Dunn, Greensburg, Pa.; Kate Parrish, Pittsburg, Pa.; John S. S. Parrish, Pittsburg, Pa.; Agnes Dunn, Pittsburg, Pa.; Daniel, Maggie, Peter, James and John Dunn, Altoona, Pa., Peter, James and John being minors.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at Ebensburg in and for said county on the first Monday of March next, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the Court should not decree specific performances of contract between Patrick Dunn, deceased, and Matthew Dunn for certain tract or lot or lot of land situated in the borough of Oscela, Clearfield county, Pa.

JOS. A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Dec. 14, 1888.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Alias Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg on

MONDAY, JAN. 7th, 1889,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

the following described real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of P. Flynn, A. Flynn and James Flynn, of in an to all those certain premises and tract of land, situate partly in White township, partly in Reade township, surveyed on warrant to James Wilson, containing about 251 acres, and bounded as follows: On the north by survey in the name of William Plunkett, on the west by Robert Barnhill and Henry Phillips, on the south by William George, and on the east by the northeast by J. Cullum, Jr., and S. Town surveys; having thereon a large splash dam, used for floating logs, and a railroad laid with "T" iron, for the purpose of hauling lumber, and on which is laid out a small village, known as Flynn City, in the plat of which town sundry lots have been sold, and some of them conveyed, and this levy is made subject to the rights of purchasers who have written conveyances or agreements for lots in said Flynn City. This tract of land is underlaid with two or more veins of bituminus coal and set with standing timber, the surface is well adapted to farming purposes. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of C. Guyer, trustee.

Also all that other tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, known as the Henry Phillips survey, containing about 302 acres (excepting about 75 acres of the surface thereof conveyed to W. B. C. Fleming, who is in possession thereof) which said tract is bounded on the west by John Marshall survey, on the north and northeast by Robert Barnhill and James Wilson surveys, on the east by William George and Thomas Sanborn surveys and Clearfield Creek, and on the south by James Harris and Robert Moore surveys. This tract is within one-half mile of the C. & C. railroad, is all underlaid with coal and contains on the surface a large quantity of pine, oak and hemlock timber.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, surveyed on warrant to Thomas Sanborn, containing about 178 acres, and bounded as follows: On the west by Henry Phillips survey, on the south by James Harris survey, on the north by Clearfield Creek, and on the east by Day Dummond tract, underlaid with valuable deposits of bituminus coal and well set with different kinds of growing timber.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate in White township, Cambria county, known as the Simon walker survey, containing about 500 acres, and bounded as follows: On the east by Robert Barnhill, John Marshall, Robert Moore and Mary Brown surveys; on the south and west by Thomas Sanborn and Simon Walker surveys, and on the north and west by George Graff survey. Reserving about fifty acres of said tract conveyed to ——— Sheidler, and also reserving about fifty acres of the surface thereof to George

Profit of Mules.

There is one branch of stock raising which is not by any means over done, and that is the raising of mules. As the scope of agricultural country in the United State increases, the greater the demand for animals suited for draft purposes, and it is an acknowledged fact that in many sections the mule has as many friends as the horse for this object. The great argument in favor of mules are their hardiness, endurance and the ease with which they can be sold.

A Kentucky breeder, who has been engaged in raising mules for thirty years, makes the following suggestions: The raising of mules in Kentucky or the West is not profitable unless the animals produced be of good size—say from fourteen and one-half to fifteen and one-half hands high. The best jacks for this class of mules are not less than fifteen hands. The dams are of equal importance and should be improved blooded mares. Mules from such crosses are the best seen in Kentucky and always command a good price. The most important improvement in jacks in the state of Kentucky was through the introduction of the well known Spanish jacks, Mammoth and Warror. These were imported from from Spain between the years 1835 and 1840. These jacks, at date of arrival, were valued at, and cost, $5,000 each, and were full sixteen hands high. As breeders, they were remarkably fine, and greatly improved the size of the jack stock by crossing on the common jennet of Kentucky. Later importations from the same source made additional improvements, but none so decided as the two above named.

According to estimates made by the United States agricultural department, the State in which mules rate highest is New Jersey, the next highest being in Maryland. Texas had the greatest number of any State, and the animals are valued at a lower price—less than one half the average value in New Jersey, for instance. Kentucky and Missouri show up well in this industry.

The prejudice against the mule is an unjust one. For farm work and road hauling it exceeds all other animals; it is more economical, is stronger, hardier, never gets sick, and, according to old traditions, never dies.

Grains of Gold.

Ungreatfulness is the very poison of manhood.

Truth hath better deeds than words to grace it.

If you would be good, first believe that you are bad.

The amenities of life make the true beaty of living.

Truth, like roses, often blossoms upon a thorny stem.

We are as liable to be corrupted by books as by companions.

And let me tell you that every misery I miss is a new blessing.

True blessedness consisteth in good life and a happy death.

Good breeding is like affection, one cannot have too much of it.

The light of the understanding humility kindleth and pride coverth.

Uttered out of time, or concealed in its season, good savoreth of evil.

The power of forgiveness is the noblest attribute in the human character.

As "unkindness has no remedy at law," let its avoidance with you be a point of honor.

Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set with one another and all against the evil thing.

But a perverse temper and a fretful disposition will, wherever they prevail, render any state of life whatsoever unhappy.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they are pouring out.

A Rope Walker's Coolness.

If I myself do not feel nervous, I am afraid the many persons I have carried on my back across the rope have felt a trifle perturbed, save when they have been professional assistants. In reality there is nothing in the world for them to be afraid of. All they have to do is to sit perfectly still, refrain from clothing me too tightly around the neck and leave the rest to me. When I am carrying any one over for the first time, I chat to him continuously on any indifferent subjects I can think about, and try in this manner to relieve his anxiety, and I always caution him against looking downward when in mid air. Somehow, though, he never seems quite happy, and I always detect a gasp of relief when the end of the rope and the platform are reached. More than once the victim has devoutly exclaimed, "Never again!"

Waterfall Over the Earth.

It has been estimated that an average of five feet of water falls annually over the whole earth. Supposing that condensation takes place at an average height of 3,000 feet, remarks General Strachey, the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322 000.000 pounds of water 3 000 feet in every minute, or about 300 000.000 horse power constantly exerted. Of this great energy a very small part is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to the sea, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space.

By selecting the best animals and seeds of the best plants a constant improvement will be the result. By neglecting to do so both animals and plants will degenerate. There is a tendency to always revert to the originals which can only be prevented by the careful selection of the hardiest, most perfect and best adabted to climatic influences. Every faamer in the country can assist in the work of improvement by giving attention to those matters.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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GIVES GOOD APPETITE, STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was fearfully run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 34 Warren St., New York.

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The Pittsburg Times?

No! Well then send for a sample copy and become acquaited. Recollect, the price of this great daily paper is only

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If you take it at once you will always do so.

THE PITTSBURG TIMES is certainly the cheapest, as it is one of the best papers published in the United States. Address,

THE TIMES,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.

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"Peerless" Traction and Portable Engines. "Domestic" and Creamery Engines. Steam Gang Plows. The "Geiser" Thresher and Cleaner.

Patent Variable Friction Feed, Pat. Dogs, Set-Works and Saw Guide.

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HOT-AIR FURNACE,
The MOST POWERFUL HEATER in the Market.
Over 30,000 SANFORD Heaters in Use.

HOME COMFORT. COMFORT AT HOME.

A Trial Will Justify Our Claims.
Also Manufacturers of The Sanford Jewel Baltimore Heater; the Sanford Ring Elevated Oven and Heating Boilers; the Sanford Premier Range for French Flats and Apartment Houses, and the celebrated Arbiter Cooker.

Before purchasing elsewhere send for circular and prices.

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Foundry, Peekskill. Salesroom, 254 Water-St., N. Y. City.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who make a specialty of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Pit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 52 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
Correspondence solicited.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S
COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

LAST OPPORTUNITY!
For CHEAP EXCURSION To
CALIFORNIA.
$72 from St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route.
$80 from Kansas City via Missouri Pacific Ry.

Tickets are good for six months, limited to sixty days for going passage with stop over privileges at pleasure within limit of west-bound passage. Special excursion trains leave St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route, February 16th and Kansas City via Missouri Pacific Railway, February 17th. See All coupon offices in the United States and Canada will sell tickets to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco over this EXCURSION.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Disease, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 511 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1888. 1y.

The One-Horse Farmer.

The one-horse farmer has a lifelong ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt.

He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day and then sit around and not go to work until after sun up.

He will ride around a week looking for a two dollar dog.

He will complain of hard times, and then tear his pants climbing over a fence where a gate ought to be.

He will pay three dollars for a new bridle, and then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday.

He will get all his neighbors to help in getting a cow out of the bog, then let her die from want of attention.

Stock will get in and destroy his crops at a place in his fence that he has been putting off for six months.

He will sprain his back lifting something to show how strong he is.

He will talk all day Sunday on what he knows of farming, then ride around the neighborhood Monday hunting seed potatoes.

He will go in his shirt sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, and then return home at night and occupy two thirds of the fireplace till bedtime.

He will ridicule the mechanism of a corn planter, then go out and smash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He will go to town on Saturday and come back with fifty cents' worth of coffee, a paper of pins and a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco.

He is economical. Economy is his forte. He will save ten cents' worth of axle greace and ruin the spindle of a $70 wagon.

He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow from his neighbor and friend and forget to return it.

From Biting the Finger Nails.

A novel accident, resulting from a habit of very common prevalence among nervous people, was brought to my notice recently. A young lady presented herself at my office, complaining of a constant irritation in her throat. Two weeks previously she had been taken with a very severe "sore throat," was treated by a neighboring physician. Under his care, she says, the inflammation quickly subsided, but there still remained a sensation of irritation. Examination revealed a small, fleshy-looking object, about the size of a kernel of wheat, adherent to the tissues posterior to the left tonsil by one end. The other parts of the throat were normal. —The little mass could not be detached by a cotton covered probe, but by the use of forceps it was easily removed, and on examination proved to be a piece of finger nail, which has become covered by a cheesy deposit. A broken piece of the nail was also removed from under the mucous membrane at the same spot by a sharp pointed probe. The patient then confessed to the habit of bitting her finger nails, and moreover, could remember that one day or two previous to the onset of her throat trouble a piece of nail she had bitten off had become lost in her mouth, but after it had caused a fit of coughing she had forgot ten about it and was reminded by my discovery.

Wooden Toothpicks.

A toothpick fatory, so says the *Timberman*, is one of the flourishing woodworking establishments at Harbor Springs, Mich., and is one of the largest factories of the kind in the country. White birch is exclusively used in the manufacture of the toothpicks, and about 7,500,000 of the handy little splinters are turned out daily. The logs are sawed up into bolts each 28 inches in length, then thoroughly steamed and cut up into veneer. The veneer is cut into long ribbons, three inches in width, and these long streaming ribbons, eight or ten of them at a time, are run through the toothpick machinery, coming out at the other end, the perfect pieces falling into one basket, the broken pieces and refuse falling into another. The picks are packed into boxes, 1,500 in a box, by girls, mostly comely-looking young squaws, and are then packed in cases and finally into big boxes, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The white birch toothpicks are very neat and clean in appearance, sweet to the taste, and there is a wide market for them. The goods sell at the factory at $190 a case of 150,000 picks, 100 small boxes each containing 1,500, and the small boxes each containing 1,500, and the small boxes retail at five cents each, or 300 pick for one cent, at which rate almost everybody can afford to take a fresh toothpick after each meal.

Concerning Smutted Wheat.

It has been demonstrated over and over again that perfectly clean ground will produce a clean crop. It is with smut as with weeds of all sorts; if we have seeds we shall have weeds growing up as a result, but if we have no seeds there will be no weeds. So with smut. Clean seed upon a clean field will result in a clean crop. Never allow a second crop to immediately follow a smutted crop of wheat. Just how great a length of time ought to intervene has not been certainly determined. It would be much safer to allow several years, however, and it would be still better to have the soil stirred frequently, as by planting a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. There are at least two diseases of wheat to which the name of smut is popularly applied, although they can be readily distinguished by a little care in making examination of the heads. In the one case the kernels only are affected, the interior of each being a black, powderly mass, the skin the grain being, however, intact. In the other case, not only are the kernels affected and entirely des royed, but the chaff is also attacked and all are reduced to a black powder, which drops to the ground upon the slightest touch or is borne away by the gentlest breeze.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

My Poor Back!

That's the common exclamation of those suffering with rheumatism or kidney troubles. In either disease Paine's Celery Compound will surely effect a cure, and there will no longer be any cause to complain of "poor backs." Hundreds of testimonials like the following confirm our claims for that grand old remedy, Paine's Celery Compound:

"Two weeks ago I could not sleep more than an hour at a time any night, was constipated and kidneys did not act, and had a good deal of pain in the back. Since I took Paine's Celery Compound the pain has left my back, and I can sleep like a child." Zenas Sanders, West Windsor, Vermont. "Having been troubled with rheumatism for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I have used nearly all medicines imaginable, besides outside advices, but to no advantage. Having seen Paine's Celery Compound advertised, I gave it a trial. I have used only one bottle and am perfectly cured. I can now jump around and feel lively as a boy." Frank Caroli, Eureka, Nevada. *Price, $1.00. Six for $5.00.*

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WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors.
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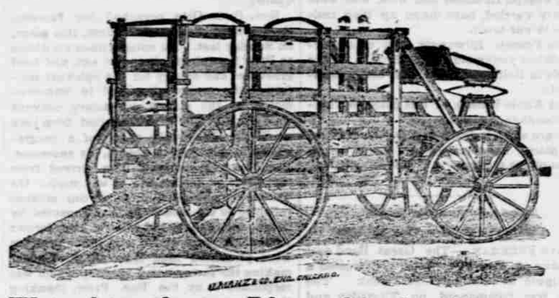

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For the Use of Butchers and Stockmen. Saves Time, Labor and Expense.

No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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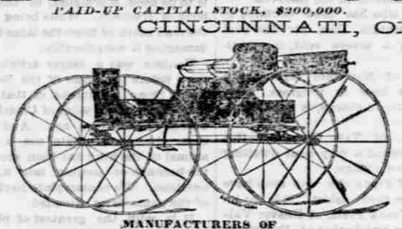

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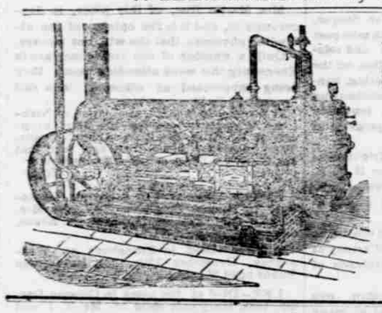

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Of All Kinds.
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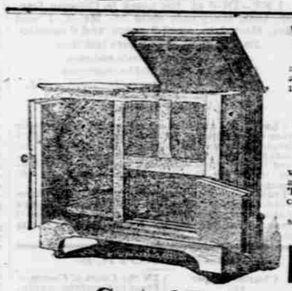

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REFRIGERATORS
LINED WITH
Stoneware and Indurated Fibre,
which are free from absorption, corrosion, and any formation of poisonous odors, and are THOROUGHLY SANITARY, economical of ice, and produce low temperatures.

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VIGOROUS HEALTH
Avoid the imposition of pretending remedies for three months, and all Quacks whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that is CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause any inconvenience in any way. Four months' medical discipline. By direct application to the seat of disease this great influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. Wasted animating elements of life are given back, the pallid cheek is tinged with the glow of health and rounded form and health.

TREATMENT,—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7
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The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., made a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade, the finest brands of

Illuminating : and : Lubricating : Oils,
NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE
THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLIUM.

If you wish the most uniformly satisfactory oils in the market ask for ours.

Trade for Ebensburg and Vicinity Supplied by
V. S. Barker & Bro.,
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NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING.

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

"This is the Boot for ME!"

DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with Sole leather Heel. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the best PURE GUM. Stock. The Sole leather Heel saves Money to the Wearer.

DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

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Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $10 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. DYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

A Danish Marriage.

The number of invitations to a Danish wedding vary according to the means of the bride's parents, but there are seldom less than 50 assembled, and often as many as 150, old and young, says the *Fortnightly Review*. A day or two before the wedding the various guests send their gifts, not to the bride, but to her parents, consisting generally of contributions toward the expected feast, and beyond participating in much revelry and good cheer the bride and bridegroom do not personally benefit. One friend contributes, say, eight pounds of golden butter, piled high on a platter fringed with greenery; another a score or two of eggs or some chickens. A lamb, joints of beef, or a small cask of fine old October brew follow in quick succession, and in this way the parents frequently receive more provender than can be consumed at the festivity, and their sole expense consists in the hiring of plates and dishes from the nearest stores in the town where the farmer sells his grain and buys his wife's groceries and ribbons. For months before the wedding the bride with her mother and sisters have been hard at work at the loom, spinning and weaving all the linen for the person as well as for the house; which store, together with a couple of young horses, a couple of cows, and a pair of sheep, invariably form a part of her marriage portion. Bridal ornaments are not heirlooms, as in Norway. The Danish peasant girl wears a simple crown of myrtle with her national costume—varying with the district, but always charming—and pots of myrtle are carefully cherished by girlish hands through the long winterr in anticipation of the great event. Her sole heirloom is the great oaken dower chest, heavily clamped and often finely carved, that holds her goodly store of linen. At 11 o'clock on the wedding morning all the guests meet at the house of the bride, driving up in carts, and when she is ready the long procession starts for the church, headed by two outriders, who are the best men. Next follows a cart containing the band, three or four brass instruments and that standing dish, the village fiddler. After them comes the cart containing the bride alone, both parents remaining at home to put the finishing touches to the festive board already spread. Behind the bride comes the bridegroom, also alone, driven by a karle. He sits in the middle of his vehicle in all the conscious glory of a new tall hat and vast cloak with many capes, worn even in the summer time, much as the lord mayor wears his robe, as lending a dignity suitable to the solemnity and as a mark of distinction. Near the church children strew flowers, as well as near the bride't old home, where there is also an archway draped with flags. Returning from church the bride and bridegroom sit together, the band preceding them, heralding their approach with a fanfare.

Old Furniture.

Old furniture is so valued nowadays that housewives, who often include amateur cabinet making and repairing in their accomplishments, may find use for the following experience of a London mechanic. He recommends sawdust or raspings of hard and soft wood for filling the cracks and worm holes in old pieces of furniture, and says that he learned their value in his young days from Oriental carpenters. You should sift it through wire gauze. Put each separately in a box with a label and you are always ready for a sudden job. For a crack, a worm eaten hole or a deep flaw prepare the proper dust, by the admixture of brick dust in flour (also keep ready), or whiting, or ocher, or any required tint. Then take well cooked glue, and on a house plate stir it in slowly while hot, with sufficient powder for your work. Dab the hole or crack with your glue brush, then with a putty knife stir about the mixture on the plate, taking care you have the right color. When sure on this point, take some of the cement on the end of the knife and insert it in the desired place. Then use as much pressure as you possibly can with the blade and keep smoothing at it. Sprinkle a little of the powder on the spot. When thoroughly dry sandpaper the surface with an old used piece, so as not to abrade the joint. You can then varnish the mending. Where weevil and woodworms have devoured the furniture, cautiously cut out the part till a sound place be reached. Poison the wood with a solution of sulphate of copper injected into the hollow. Let it dry. Cut an angular piece of same wood from your board, and with sharp chisel make a suitable aperture for its reception. Fix it with glue. When thoroughly dry, work with carving tools or rasp and glass, scraping till the new bit of work exactly matches the old.

Hints about Horses.

It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does to keep a good one.

Change the feed for your horses often enough to make them relish it.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses.

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

Sweat and dust cause the horse's shoulders to gall. So do poor, ill fitting collars.

The temperature of water for horses is not so much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it free from all impurities.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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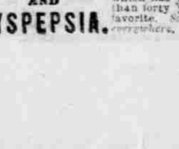

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Wit And Wisdom.

The traveling magician is always up to his old tricks.

The sequestered saloon is properly called the retreat.

Small cheer and great welcome maketh a grand feast.

The man with the lantern-jaw must have an oily tongue.

One of Mahomet's earliest regrets was to Mecca man of himself.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, and that is what some of it is most.

The American sheep is a bad animal, when he gets into politics.

It was a Maine youngster who defined an altar as a place to burn wood on.

Many a man has ruined his eyesight by sitting in the bar room looking for work.

It is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

If a man has a real merit there is nothing that will bring him into notice so well as abuse.

The passionate are like men standing on their heads; they see all things the wrong way.

A man's forgiving faculty is in proportion to the greatness of the soul. Little men cannot pardon.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be.

Would it be correct to describe tersely every girl you know as being in a dreadful hurry because there's a boy behind her?

The chap who fell in love with an orderly girl said she was too by-law-abidingly sistermatic when she told him she could only be a sister to him.

Now the corsets are down to a dollar the poorest woman may indulge in the luxuries of a wasp waist and a ruined constitution.

In a suit for divorce in St. Louis the plaintiff, Mrs. Asbie Vilert, testified that her husband once pawned his wedding dress for a drink of liquor.

Praise not people to their faces that they may pay thee in the same coin. This is so thin a cobweb that may with little difficulty be seen through.

An Irishman, watching a game of baseball, was sent to grass by a fly which struck him under the left eye. "A fowl, was it? Begorra, I thought it was a mule."

When Charles A. Dana was boy Messers. Iscariot and Arnold looked through their little windows in sheol and cried in dispair: "That knocks us out."

She Got Left.

She was very romantic. Her father was a millionaire, whose life had been devoted to sausage raising. He was very practical, naturally, but all the poetry of her family was right in her. She was beloved by another millionaire's son, but she had been reading romances and stuff, and when he proposed to her she declared he must do something poetical for her.

"Dearest what can I do?"

"Become a poor artist."

"I couldn't be any other other kind of an artist."

"I mean you must pretend to be a poor artist. Pa does not know you. You must come and make love to me, and I will fall in love with you. Pa will object and make a row. We will elope and get married; and when it's all over we'll tell him and it will be delightful."

And so he became a poor artist and took a poor studio and daubed on canvasses and pretended to paint pictures. And there was another millionaire's daughter got to coming to his studio and sitting for her picture. In those delightful tete a tetes he forgot all about the romantic maiden; and when the romantic madiden came one night in peasant costume as a sweet surprise to run away with him she found he was married to the other girl and had gone off on his honeymoon. She think that romances are all lies now, and that nothing happens in real life as it happens in books. She's about right.

A Ball of Fire at Sea.

Capt. Henry, of the steamship St. Regulus, which arrived from Hamburg in New York, had several interesting stories to relate when he got to the pier.

During the entire voyage he encountered most disagreeable weather. Strong gales, at times blowing with hurricane force, tossed the steamer about, while immense seas swept her decks. Stormy weather was growing quite monotonous, when it was suddenly interruped one morning. The steamer was then about thirty miles southwest of Nantucket. She was traveling very slowly, creeping through banks of dense fog. The wind and sea were quite moderate and all hands were intently peering through the fog, when their watch was suddenly interrupted. A brilliant and dazzling ball of fire came through the fog, passing over the ship from fore to aft.

The officers on deck were too much dazed at its sudden and fiery appearance to appreciate its artistic effect upon their foggy surroundings until it was too late. Their minds were filled with strange delusions, and some of them thought that their vessel was doomed. Capt. Henry says that the ball of fire illuminated his whole vessel and the sea for a distance around. It disappeared into the sea about three hundred yards beyond the steamer. Capt. Henry says it was only a meteor which mariners frequently see at this season of the year.

The Highest Bridge.

The Keystone Bridge company have a contract to erect at St. Paul a bridge which, it is said, will be one of the highest in the world. The bridge will extend from the end of the bridge spanning the Mississippi river at St. Paul across a flat to the top of a high bluff. There will be about 20 spans, 4 of which will be 250 feet each in length, one about 170 feet and the remainder from 40 to 90 feet. The ends of the spans will be supported on treacle bents, some of them being 150 feet high. The bridge is to be of iron and steel, and the work will be especially heavy.